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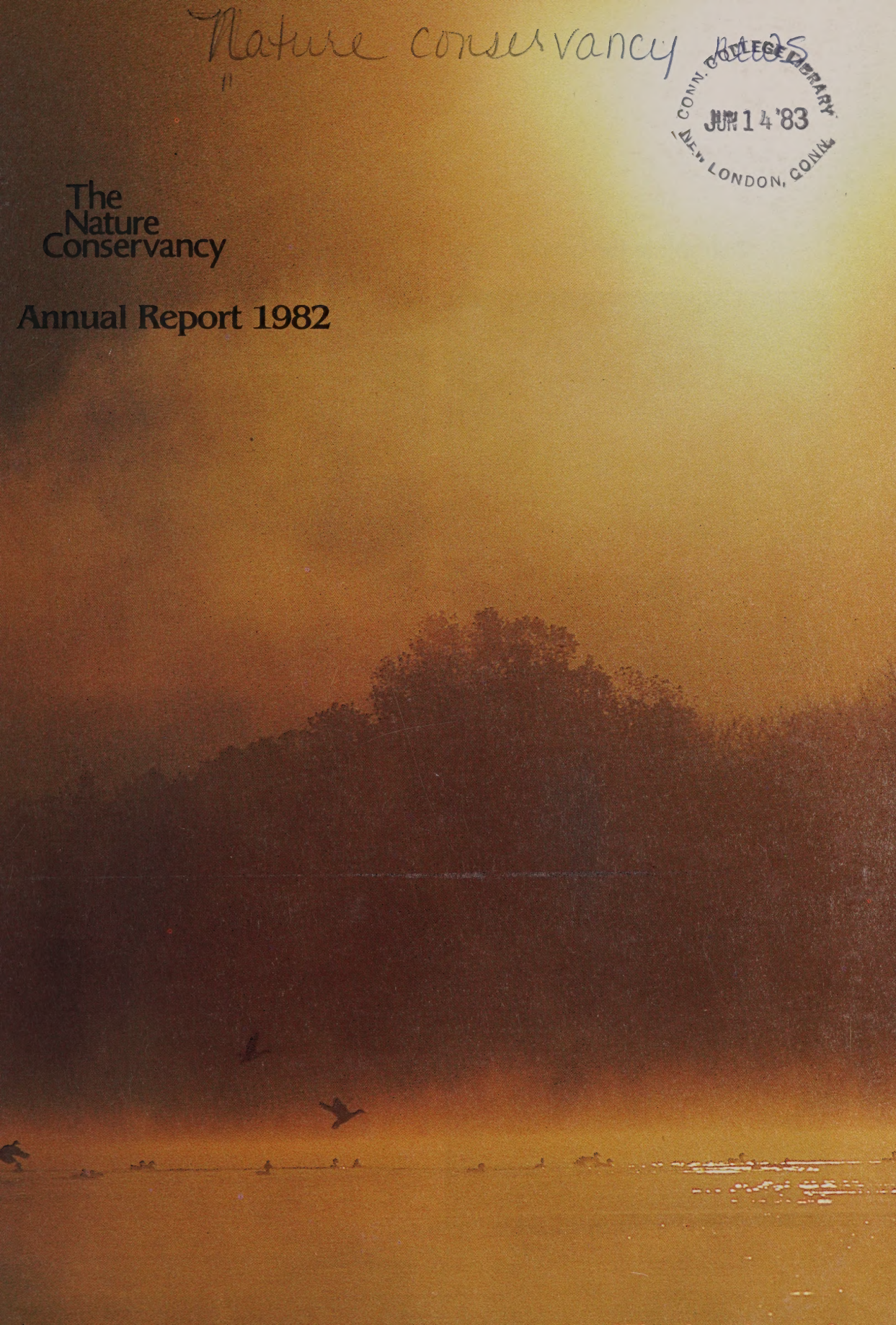
The Nature Conservancy

Annual Report 1982



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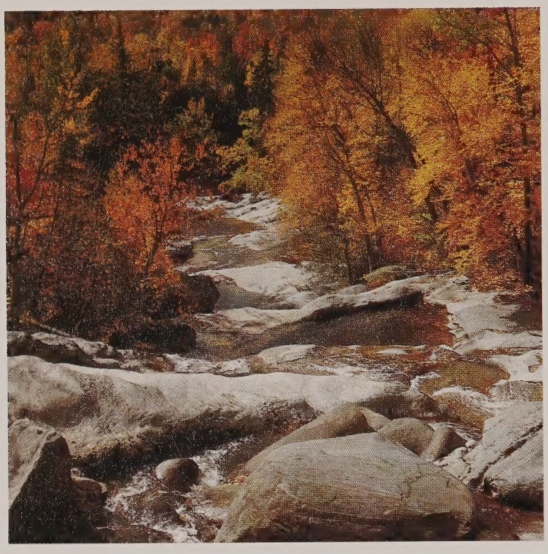

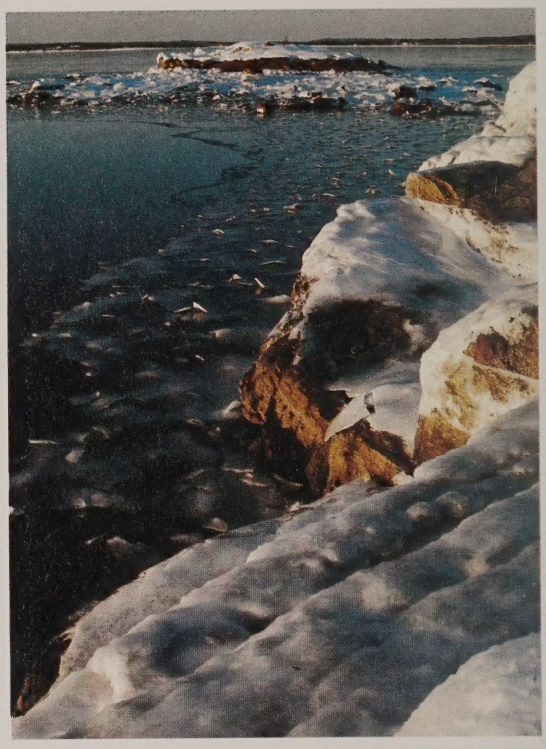

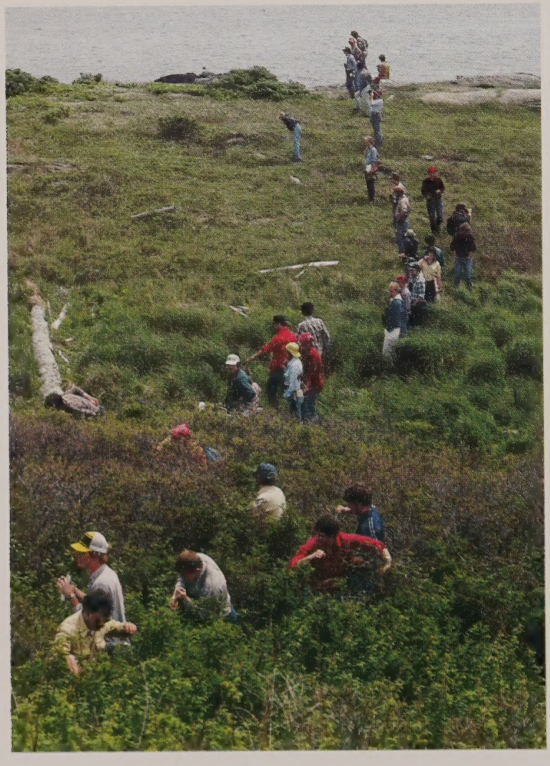

works year-round.

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The Nature Conservancy

The Nature Conservancy is a national conservation organization committed to preserving natural diversity by finding and protecting areas that contain the best examples of all components of the natural world. Since 1950, the Conservancy and its members have been involved in the preservation of nearly 2 million acres in 50 states, the Virgin Islands, Canada, and the Caribbean. Although some areas are transferred for management to other conservation groups, both private and public, the Conservancy owns and manages a national system of approximately 690 sanctuaries.

Forests, wetlands, prairies, mountains, and islands—refuges for threatened wildlife and rare plants, places of special beauty—remain untouched and protected because the Conservancy and its members cared and acted quickly. These safeguarded areas are a record of our accomplishments, a promise for tomorrow, and a legacy for the future.

The Nature Conservancy News
Volume 33, Number 2
March/April 1983

YEAR IN REVIEW:

Private Action in the Public Interest

Steve Elefant

EACH YEAR The Nature Conservancy's varied and innovative land-protection methods and conservation programs bring us a measurable distance toward preserving our country's biological diversity. 1982 was not an exception. The Conservancy's accomplishments during the year were outstanding and doubly remarkable in light of difficult economic times.

By year's end, the organization had completed 206 land conservation projects encompassing 106,490 acres. Eighty-nine of these projects provide habitat for nationally or globally endangered species or natural communities. Also, an unprecedented percentage of the areas protected during the year won the Conservancy's highest ecological ratings: 86 percent support natural features—animal or plant, ecosystem or plant community—that are considered by natural heritage inventories or state or federal lists to be endangered or threatened. These projects include lands that safeguard imperiled manatees in Florida, an undeveloped estuary on Ohio's Lake Erie shoreline, a vital nesting and migratory bird habitat in Rhode Island, perennial desert streams in Arizona, and an Oregon mountain carpeted with rare plant species.

But the year's highlight occurred late in '82 when the Conservancy received the pledges of two major grants for programs to be initiated in early 1983. The first, $25 million from the Richard King Mellon Foundation, is the largest grant ever made by a private foundation for conservation purposes. It will help to fund a five-year $50-million private/public effort—The National Wetlands Conservation Project—to preserve outstanding samples of our country's most threatened aquatic ecosystems, from the Atlantic coastal wetlands to the watershed forests of Hawaii. Under the terms of the grant, the Conservancy must raise an additional $25 million for the project, over and above the Mellon Foundation's gift,

which will continue to be used as a revolving land preservation fund for additional wetland projects.

The second grant—$5 million from the Goodhill Foundation—will launch the Katharine Ordway Endangered Species Conservation Program, a $15-million three-year campaign to protect as many as 150 species of endangered plants and animals by preserving habitat at 75 to 150 sites nationwide. The Conservancy must match the grant with a minimum of $10 million raised from individuals, corporations, and other foundations. Named in honor of the Goodhill Foundation's creator, the program is the only private effort currently being undertaken on this scale and is comparable in scope to present federal endangered species habitat protection projects.

These two grants and the programs they support are absolutely vital during these budget-cutting times, when the federal government's commitment to preserving natural areas has lessened

Doug Morrison

Florida's unruffled Apalachicola, viewed from the Conservancy's Apalachicola Bluffs Preserve—a botanical treasure-house protected in 1982.

dramatically. The Land and Water Conservation Fund is a major example. Since 1965 the fund has been the primary source of revenues for federal and state natural land acquisition. In previous years, the federal budget appropriated on the average of $400 million to this fund. In recent years, however, the appropriation has hovered around $200 million, and only a very small percentage of this sum has been used to secure endangered species habitat. Meanwhile, the administration has continued to recommend further substantial cutbacks.

The result of these reductions is that the private sector has been required to assume the task that the public sector has virtually abandoned. In an already difficult economic period, this represents a severe test of private conservation capabilities. The Nature Conservancy is leading the effort to meet this greater challenge.

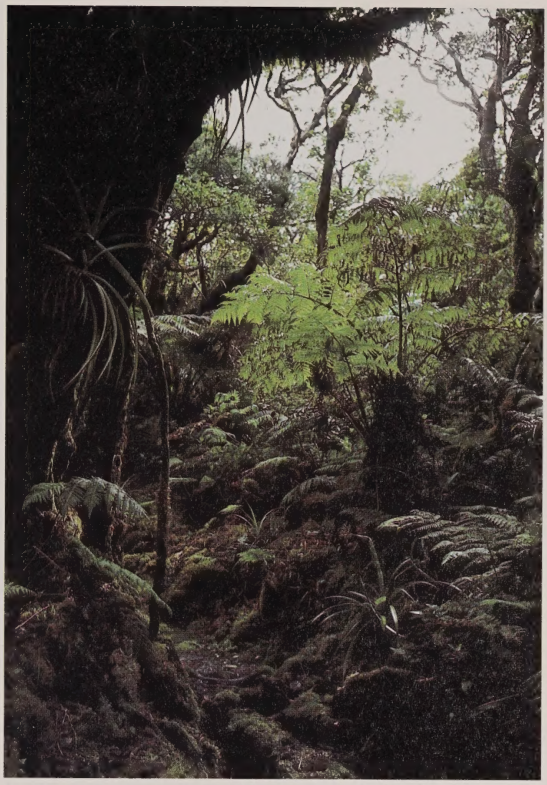
THE NATIONAL CRITICAL Areas Conservation Program, highlighted in the January/February 1983 *News,* boasted protection for 138,000 acres by the close of '82—the program's second year. Launched with a $10-million challenge grant from the Goodhill Foundation, it generated singular financial support: a year and a half ahead of schedule, donations from corporations, foundations, and thousands of individuals had surpassed the $20-million, two-for-one matching requirement of the grant, and at the end of 1982, funds raised exceeded $34.7 million. Through the Critical Areas Program, the Conservancy has succeeded in preserving examples of many of America's most jeopardized natural systems—Hawaiian rain forests, foothills prairies, mid-Atlantic maritime forests, Southwestern riparian communities, Texas's juniper-oak savannas, Northwestern grasslands, and Carolina bays.

Also two years old, the Conservancy's Rivers of the Deep South Program is the result of a $15-million challenge grant from the Richard King Mellon Foundation. The program was created to defend the Southeast's remaining bottomland hardwood forests, which are being cleared at the rate of 300,000 acres each year. In its second year, the project enabled the Conservancy to expand its holdings along the Pearl River; to provide assistance to the State of Louisiana in acquiring a 13,000-acre donation of prime wetlands from the Joyce Foundation; to help establish the Tensaw River National Wildlife Refuge in northeastern Louisiana; and to assist the Mississippi Wildlife Heritage Commission in securing a sweep of forested bottomlands, sandbars, and Mississippi

River islands. During 1982 the program also enlisted new local funding sources. One, the Northwest Florida Water Management District, pledged $12 million from the state's "Save Our Rivers" fund to help acquire significant wetlands along the Choctawhatchee and Apalachicola Rivers. The Rivers of the Deep South Program has enabled the Conservancy to save some 100,000 acres of bottomland hardwood forests.

Meanwhile, the California Critical Areas Program—a campaign to protect representative examples of the state's most endangered ecosystems—rallied another $5 million in 1982, bringing the total raised for the 3-year, $15-million program to $10.5 million. More significant: through the program, the Conservancy's California Field Office has established 9 preserves embracing 8 of the state's 11 most imperiled biological communities—vernal pools, a freshwater marsh, concentrations of native wildflowers, riparian woodlands, stands of Engelman oak, coastal dunes, valley grasslands, and valley saltbush scrub.

Other state endeavors also produced exceptional results. The Ohio Lands Forever drive has been so successful that its fundraising goal of $1 million was increased to $1.4 million. Its original objective was to protect 923 acres in 11 different critical areas. But by the end of 1982, Conservancy staff and chapter volunteers had preserved 1,585 acres on 8 of the 11 sites and had accrued nearly $1.2 million in cash or pledges. Through the Oregon Critical Areas Program, the Oregon Field Office raised 90 percent of its $500,000 campaign goal and protected 4 of the state's 17 imperiled natural elements. And finally, in '82 the Conservancy's Endangered Hawaiian Forest Bird Project secured a 2,774-acre conservation easement on Molokai. Called Kamakou Preserve, the area embraces Molokai's only native wet forest ecosystem, prime habitat for the endangered Hawaiian thrush and three native honeycreepers.



Richard Dewey

Native wet forest at the Conservancy's Kamakou Preserve on Molokai, prime habitat for endangered Hawaiian birds.

Wallace C. Dayton

Giant anteater at home on the dry grasslands of central Venezuela, one of three Latin American nations in which the Conservancy's International Program initiated ecological inventories this year.

ALTHOUGH REDUCTIONS in federal conservation dollars have seriously affected the natural heritage programs (ongoing inventories designed to catalog elements of biological diversity, state by state), at year's end all were intact, and two new programs had been launched: the Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory and New England Regional Heritage Program. Establishment of the latter program, which will census the natural features of six states, was made possible by a grant of $617,000 over a two-year period from the J. N. Pew, Jr., Charitable Trust. Negotiations for two other state programs were also begun during the year.

The California Natural Diversity Data Base (a state heritage program undertaken by the Conservancy and the California Department of Fish and Game) and the Washington Natural Heritage Program were transferred during the year to state government for administration. By the end of 1982, 30 heritage programs (28 states and 2

Stan Temple

Before and after: hickory-horned devil and royal walnut moth (inset). *This and 17 other uncommon moth species undergo their striking metamorphosis at the Conservancy's new Eldora Preserve in New Jersey.*

regions) were in operation, bringing the Conservancy still closer to the goal of establishing a nationwide ecological inventory.

Through the efforts of the Conservancy's International Program in 1982, heritage inventories were initiated in Latin America as well. Development of heritage programs was begun in Costa Rica, Venezuela, and the Netherlands Antilles; and the work of the Argentina program, created in 1980, progressed satisfactorily during the year. The model Costa Rica National Parks Foundation, which administers the country's heritage program, already boasts five staff members, a strong advisory committee, and funds in hand for 1983. The Foundation's five-year, $5.5-million campaign is designed to save representatives of every plant and animal species in a national system of parks and protected areas. Meanwhile, the International Program continued to make promising contacts in other countries—Brazil, Panama, Colombia, and Mexico. During '82 the program also entered into an agreement with the Organization of American States (OAS), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), and the United Nation's Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to carry out a major review and analysis of the biogeography of Latin America. Information gleaned from the study, which the Conservancy will manage, will be used to help set conservation priorities for the entire region.

INTRODUCED IN 37 STATES in 1981 and 1982, "natural diversity scorecards" are reports that assess the status of a state's natural heritage by ranking the individual biological elements of diversity according to relative rarity and endangerment throughout their ranges. This process of element ranking enables the Conservancy to focus its preservation efforts on "target elements" —those that are not only rare and endangered, but also inadequately protected on existing preserves. Concentrating on target elements increases the organization's efficiency because it is both logical and economical to select and design a sanctuary that encompasses only those tracts of land essential to the target element's long-term preservation. Once a preserve is established, element protection becomes the task of the Conservancy's stewardship volunteers and staff.

Managing the most extensive private refuge system in the country is not easy, especially if the objective in caring for it is to maintain conditions that will safeguard biological diversity. To achieve this goal, site stewardship summaries (preserve plans) were drafted during 1982 for Conservancy-owned sanctuaries in almost all states. The summaries list a preserve's natural elements in order of importance or rarity, along with the tasks required to adequately protect each element. Guided by these documents, the Con-

servancy's sanctuaries are managed not for themselves, as separate entities, but for the protection of their critical biological features. Further, by assessing the tasks outlined in the site stewardship summaries, field offices can gradually develop long-range stewardship plans for each state.

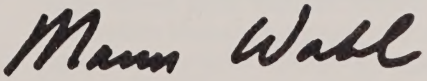
THE CONSERVANCY'S EFFORTS to preserve natural diversity take many forms. Authorized by the Conservancy's Board of Governors late in 1980 as a two-year pilot venture, the organization's inventive trade lands initiative was so successful in '82 that it will be continued and fully integrated into ongoing program activities. Through this enterprise, the Conservancy encourages owners of appreciated real estate to donate their holdings for subsequent resale. (Donations can take the form of outright gifts, bequests, undivided interests, and life estates.) Funds received are then invested in land preservation projects. In the past year, the Conservancy secured trade land deeds valued at over $5 million. Although gifts from individuals continued to be the program's greatest source, corporate donations from PPG, Mobil Oil, and 3M played an important role in 1982.

Voluntary protection agreements may be one of the most cost-effective tools for private land conservation. Safeguarding areas through voluntary agreements simply means that landowners are notified of their properties' ecological value and are then asked to voluntarily protect the lands in their existing conditions. These sites are then placed on a registry of the state's significant natural areas. By the end of '82, the Conservancy had amassed another 148 voluntary protection agreements, primarily for areas harboring species or natural communities endangered in their states. Also, three new landowner contact and registry programs were launched—in Iowa, Washington, and Massachusetts. The Indiana Natural Areas Registry Program continues to surpass its goals, with 175 tracts registered to date. And voluntary agreements protecting 47 tracts have already been obtained through the Maryland program, which was begun late in 1981.

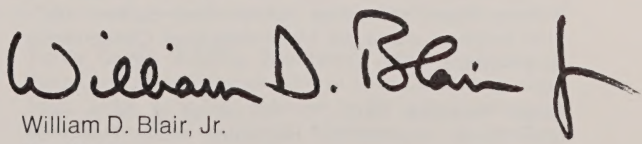
As in years past, news of the Conservancy's efforts circulated throughout the nation: in national magazines as diverse as *Forbes* and *Mother Earth News;* in such major papers as *The New York Times, The Milwaukee Journal, Los Angeles Times, The Miami Herald,* and *The Washington Post.* Seven films about the Conservancy are now in distribution from coast to coast, including the award-winning "Rivers of the Deep South." In addition, work was begun in '82 on a film about the necessity for preserving biotic diversity, which is being sponsored by Continental Group, Inc. Audio/visual presentations in Spanish were also created for use by the International Program in Latin America. The September/October 1981 *Nature Conservancy News* received a 1982 design award from the Printing Industries of America, Inc.; and "On the Land," the Conservancy's publication for staff and volunteers, became a monthly newsletter.

BY THE END OF 1982, The Nature Conservancy had drawn the support of 27,482 additional members, bringing total membership to 156,011, while the number of corporate associates rose to 397. Two new field offices were opened—in Arkansas and Missouri—increasing the number of professionally staffed offices to 35. Contributions from individuals jumped noticeably in '82, a fact reflected by the new pooled income fund ($300,000 by December 31) and the new Katharine Ordway Associates Program, which attracted 211 charter members donating from $1,000 to over $10,000 each. Year's end saw the Conservancy with a portfolio of 689 preserves, permanent capital funds in excess of $49.5 million, and a roster of 3,098 completed land conservation projects encompassing over 1.9 million acres.

Furthermore, 1982 was the Conservancy's most successful fundraising year, with $34 million accrued in cash and trade-land gifts. During a period of economic depression, reduced tax incentives, and increasing demands on the philanthropic dollar, this is indeed a testimonial to the efforts of The Nature Conservancy's Board of Governors, chapter volunteers, dedicated members, and staff across the country. No government agency, no other private endeavor is striving so systematically and so successfully to identify and protect our nation's critically threatened plant and animal life—the biological capital on which we and our descendants depend.



Mason Walsh, Jr.
Chairman of the Board



William D. Blair, Jr.
President

Projects 1982

ALABAMA

Champion Tract, Jackson Co. 4,624 wildlife-rich acres, primarily plateau land, acquired in cooperation with the state. Managed by Alabama Department of Natural Resources.

Dennis Cove, Mobile Co. (Gift of Charles L. Rutherford, J. Schley Rutherford, and John F. Van Hoof.) 158 acres of Gulf Shore salt marsh; managed by Mobile Bay Audubon Society.

Weeks Bay National Estuarine Sanctuary, Addition, Baldwin Co. 188 acres on Weeks Bay extend protected habitat for birds of two flyways. Acquired for transfer to Alabama Department of Natural Resources.

ARIZONA

Muleshoe Ranch, Graham and Cochise Cos. 51,380 acres. See opposite page.

ARKANSAS

Flanagan Prairie, Franklin Co. Management agreement on 164 acres of undisturbed tallgrass prairie. Managed by owner in concert with Arkansas Nature Conservancy.

Overflow Bottoms, Addition, Ashley Co. 2,000-acre acquisition brings to 6,117 acres Conservancy-protected migratory bird habitat on lower Mississippi floodway. Conveyed to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for inclusion in Overflow National Wildlife Refuge.

Warren Prairie, Bradley Co. 304-acre "national critical area" of prairie openings and savanna—habitat for *Geocarpon minimum,* candidate for federal listing as endangered plant. Goodhill Foundation funds enabled Conservancy to assist Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission, which owns and manages area. Arkansas Chapter holds conservation easement.

CALIFORNIA

Kern River Preserve, Addition, Kern Co. 330-acre addition to protected "California critical area": lush riparian forest hosting more than 150 bird species, including state-endangered yellow-billed cuckoo. 957-acre preserve managed by professional Conservancy land steward.

Paine Preserve, Kern Co. 160 acres of valley saltbush scrub, charted for protection under California Critical Areas Program; habitat for rare blunt-nosed leopard lizard. Managed by California Field Office's land steward.

Ring Mountain, Addition, Marin Co. 42-acre acquisition and management agreement protecting 260 acres bring native grassland preserve on Tiburon Peninsula of San Francisco Bay region to 377 acres; endemic plant species include Tiburon mariposa lily, which occurs only on the mountain. Managed by California Field Office.

San Elijo Lagoon, San Diego Co. (Gift of Berman Schwartz.) 15 acres of southern coastal salt marsh supporting nationally endangered light-footed clapper rails. To be conveyed to San Elijo Lagoon Foundation.

Struve Slough, Monterey Co. (Gift of Carl Dobler & Sons.) Conservation easement on 20 acres of freshwater tule marsh harboring nationally endangered Santa Cruz long-toed salamander.

Vina Plains, Tehama Co. 1,600-acre project of California Critical Areas Program: native grassland and vernal pools—habitat for *Euphorbia hooveri* and *Orcuttia pilosa,* plants under consideration for federal protection. Managed by California Field Office and Chico State University.

COLORADO

White Rocks, Boulder Co. 193 acres. See page 12.

CONNECTICUT

Chapman's Pond—Cynthia B. Carlson Preserve, Town of East Haddam. 301 acres embracing state's only tidally influenced freshwater body; supports some 250 wildlife species. Managed by Connecticut Chapter and East Haddam Land Trust with technical assistance from state and U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

Gregg Property, Addition, Town of Wilton (Gift of Janet K. Gregg Howell.) 2-acre parcel brings to 20 acres woodland preserve owned and managed by Wilton Land Trust.

Hoadley Creek, Town of Guilford. 98 acres of freshwater swamp and hilly upland near Manhattan, acquired with Conservancy assistance. Owned and managed by Guilford Land Trust.

Onion Mountain, Town of Canton. 100-acre property encompassing two distinct biological regimes on slopes of steep basaltic ridge: dry trap-rock association and rich wet-soil community. Managed by Connecticut Chapter.

Richard Dewey

Muleshoe Ranch

In the Southwest, water makes the difference. That's why the Conservancy's National Critical Areas Conservation Program counts the Muleshoe Ranch among its projects. The rugged 51,380-acre expanse—rolling hills and canyons at the southern end of Arizona's Galiuro Mountains—bears clear spring-fed streams: a network that greens up along the edge, transfiguring the desert around it.

In 1982, the Conservancy purchased 5,000 privately owned acres, creating a base for the projected assemblage. Leasing adjacent lands from the State of Arizona, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management, the Arizona Chapter was able to bring the entire natural system into a single preserve unit.

Among the area's notable natives are *Gila intermedia* (proposed for federal listing as a threatened fish species), black, gray, and zone-tailed hawks, peregrine falcons, and bighorn sheep. Its flora is of equal interest: lush riparian forest, a semi-desert grassland community remarkably free of non-native species, and one of southern Arizona's few stands of Arizona cypress.

From precipitous volcanic cliffs to deeply incised canyons to broad bottomlands, the Muleshoe Ranch is Southwestern wilderness at its best. The Arizona Chapter, which has already raised more than $1 million toward its $1.6-million Muleshoe campaign goal, is working with the Arizona Natural Heritage Program on a comprehensive biological inventory of the outstanding new preserve.

Prospect Mountain, Town of Litchfield (Gift of James J. Porter Memorial Trust and Andrew and Jamie Gagarin.) 396 wooded acres—mountain summit habitat for coyote, bobcat, screech owl. Transferred to Litchfield Conservation Trust.

Turtle Creek Wildlife Sanctuary, Addition, Towns of Essex and Old Saybrook (Gift of Mrs. Chester Bowles.) Final 1/13 undivided interest in 99-acre property of woods and tidal wetlands. Managed by Connecticut Chapter.

FLORIDA

Apalachicola Bluffs and Ravines Preserve, Liberty Co. 1,158-acre paleorefugium of longleaf pine sandhills, sheltered slopes, and jungle ravines harboring plant species found nowhere else—*Torreya taxifolia* and *Croomia pauciflora* among them. Managed by Florida Chapter.

Choctawhatchee River, Addition, Walton Co. (Includes gift of 2½% undivided interest from University of Florida.) Acquisition of remaining 7½% undivided interest in 2,760 acres of brackish marsh, freshwater marsh, and floodplain forest along east Choctawhatchee Bay; project of Conservancy's Rivers of the Deep South Program. Charted for transfer to Northwest Florida Water Management District.

Crystal River, Citrus Co. 54 acres. See page 15.

Dog Island, Additions, Franklin Co. (Gifts of Dr. George Engelhard and Dr. Donald Bickers.) ½-acre in 2 gifts on Gulf Coast barrier island within Apalachicola Bay National Estuarine Sanctuary; properties buffer nesting marsh for state-protected bird species. Currently managed by Conservancy preserve steward.

Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge, Volusia Co. 3.25-acre parcel acquired for transfer to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; consolidates eastern boundary of 18,500-acre national wildlife refuge.

Little Pine Island, Addition, Lee Co. (Gift of Meta Osborn.) 226 acres expanding protected estuary lands in vicinity of Matlacha Pass National Wildlife Refuge; mangrove-forest habitat for numerous aquatic species and waterfowl. Charted for eventual transfer.

Marianna Bat Cave, Jackson Co. 37 acres bearing state's only maternity cave for nationally endangered gray bats, habitat for Dougherty Plain cave crayfish (*Cambarus cryptodytes*) and Georgia blind salamanders (*Hadeotriton wallacei*). Joint project of Florida Chapter and Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, which manages preserve.

Matlacha Pass, Lee Co. (Gift of Allen C. LoBean.) 17-acre mangrove tract on peninsula abutting Big Pine Island; charted for eventual transfer.

Ordway-Whittell Kissimmee Prairie Preserve, Addition, Okeechobee Co. Conservation easement on 325 acres of central Florida's last sizable grassland remnant. 6,415-acre preserve, protected with help from the Goodhill Foundation, is owned and managed by National Audubon Society.

Sand Hill Project, State Botanical Site, Addition, Martin Co. (Gift of Nathaniel P. Reed.) 7.5-acre remnant of exceptionally mature sand pine scrub acquired for transfer to State of Florida; Conservancy protection here now totals 61 acres.

Tiger Creek, Addition, Polk Co. Acquisition of 50-acre mature hardwood hammock widens floodplain protection for clear sandbottom stream. Florida Chapter's Tiger Creek Committee and American Foundation manage 2,946-acre preserve embracing creek and diverse upland habitat.

White Rocks Natural Area

Sheltered and sustained in moist cliff crevices near Boulder, Colorado, two-thirds of *Asplenium andrewsii's* world population is going strong. This small fern depends for its survival on constant seepage in an extraordinary microhabitat—niches within the stark sandstone walls of White Rocks, which rise in stunning verticality above Boulder Creek. Other flora of interest includes *Aristida basiramea* (a grass species) and *Apios americana* (a legume), both of them rare in Colorado.

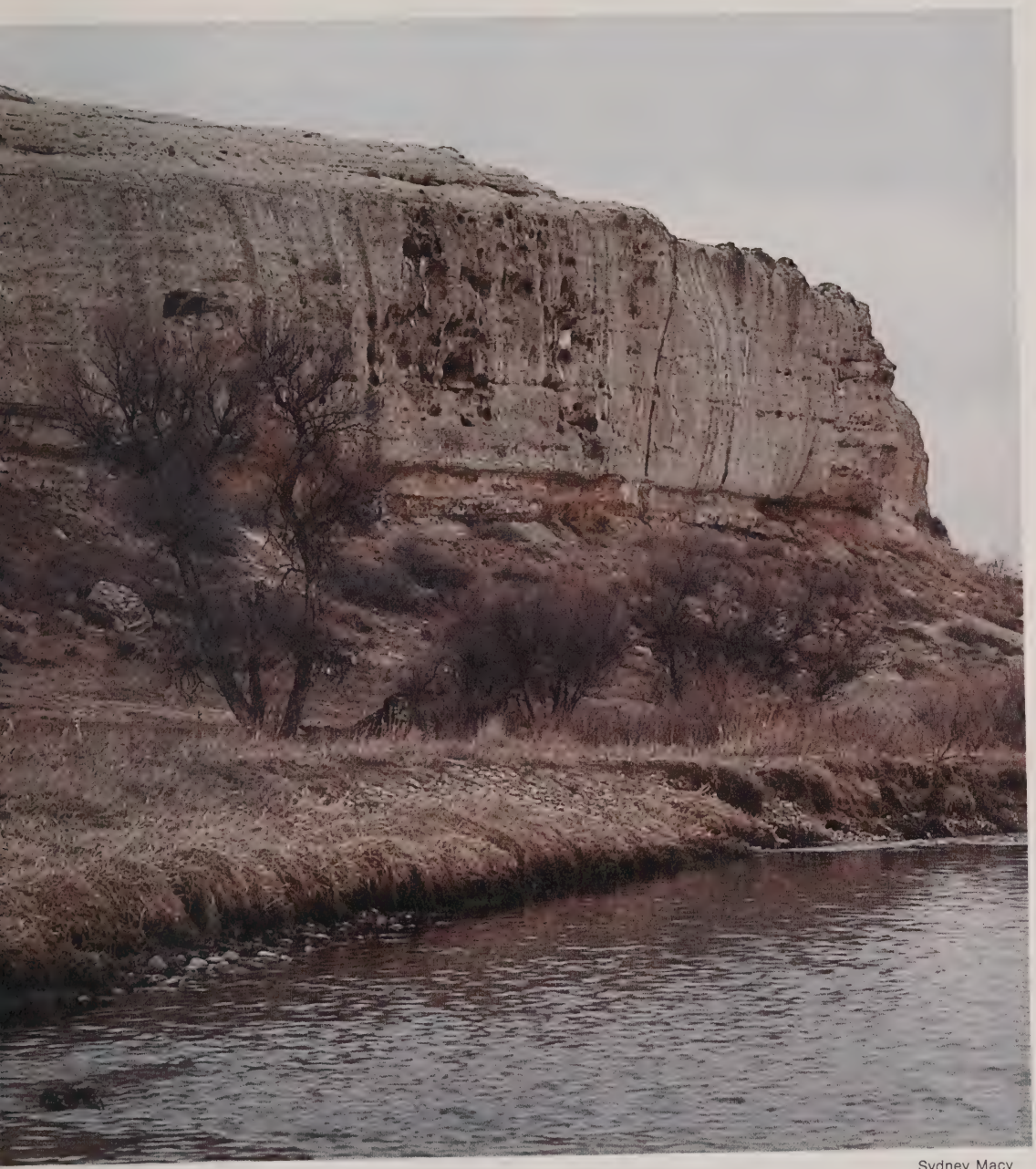
As for rare fauna, a mining bee (*Perdita opuntiae*) is known only at this site. It drills into the rock face to nest, flying off to feed on the prickly pear cacti below. And White Rocks is the only place on the entire Front Range of Colorado where barn owls nest.

The project is a prototype of cooperative efforts between public- and private-sector groups. In 1982, the Colorado Chapter assisted the City of Boulder in purchasing a conservation easement on 193 acres here—making a loan of $200,000 from its newly established Land Preservation Fund, which was enriched by generous gifts from the El Pomar Foundation and Gulf Oil Corporation. Repayment of the loan will replenish the fund, readying the chapter to take on new conservation projects.

The property—riparian habitat, marsh meander, and woodlands adjoining 50-acres of state conservation land—has been judged one of Colorado's top ten natural areas, based upon an analysis of Colorado Natural Heritage Program data. The City of Boulder's Open Space Rangers monitor the easement, ensuring that this unexampled habitat and the species it supports will be safe for years to come.

HAWAII

Kaluahonu Preserve, Island of Kauai. Lease on 214 forested acres: largest privately owned nesting site for Newell's shearwater, federally listed as threatened bird species. Managed by Nature Conservancy of Hawaii.



Sydney Macy

Kamakou Preserve, Island of Molokai. Conservation easement on 2,774 acres of 'ohi'a forest, bogs, and mesic forest—project of Conservancy's Endangered Hawaiian Forest Bird Project; prime habitat for Hawaiian thrush and three native honeycreepers. Managed by Conservancy preserve steward.

ILLINOIS

Lake Forest Preserve, Additions, Lake Co. (Includes gift of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Haffner III.) 26 acres extending preserve assemblage of woods and prairie openings along North Branch of Chicago River. Managed by Lake Forest Open Lands Association.

Levee Lake, Madison Co. Illinois Chapter assisted Illinois Department of Conservation in acquiring 222 acres: dedicated state nature preserve of open wetlands and bottomland woods.

Mettler Woods, DeWitt Co. 80-acre dry-mesic woodland preserve islanded among plowed fields: only un-

disturbed community of its type in county. Managed by land steward and Illinois Field Office.

Ranney Easement, Lake Co. (Gift of Mr. and Mrs. George Ranney, Sr.) Conservation easement on 4.5-acre forest and savanna remnant; abuts 13 acres on which Illinois Chapter holds another easement.

Ridgetop Hill Prairie, Woodford Co. 19-acre preserve along Mackinaw River: upland woods, bottomlands, and undisturbed hill prairie. Managed by Parklands Foundation of Bloomington, Illinois.

Sunbury Prairie, Livingston Co. 12-acre ribbon of black-soil tallgrass prairie along abandoned railway track. Preserve was purchased in cooperation with Prairie Lands Foundation of Fairbury; managed by Forrest-Fairbury Nature Club.

Wagon Lake Preserve, St. Clair Co. 85 acres of shrub swamp and pond communities ringed with woods—resting grounds for migratory waterfowl and nesting site for indigenous birds and mammals. Managed by Illinois Department of Conservation.

INDIANA

Big Walnut Natural Area, Addition, Putnam Co. 65 acres in Big Walnut Valley enhance protection for preserve's great blue heron rookery and beech/sugar maple/tulip poplar climax forest. 298-acre area managed by Indiana Chapter and Indiana Division of Nature Preserves.

Gary Dune Forest, Lake Co. (Gift of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Smith.) 2 acres at heart of high dune complex surrounded by outlying Gary, Indiana: judged to be finest sand prairie and dune forest outside Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore by Coastal Zone Management study team. Managed by Indiana Chapter and Indiana Division of Nature Preserves.

Goose Pond Cypress Slough, Posey Co. (Gift of Mrs. Al Eron.) ½ undivided interest in 60 acres of cypress swamp and woodland; significant for bald cypress and associated plant community, which are threatened in Indiana. Managed by Indiana Chapter with aid of Evansville Audubon Society.

Guthrie Woods, Jennings Co. (Gift of beneficial interest by the Nature Study Club of Indiana.) 61 acres of flat woods, community protected nowhere else in Indiana; habitat for state-threatened plants, including *Viola blanda*. Indiana Chapter manages area, charted for dedication as state nature preserve.

James-Tippecanoe Wetland, Addition, Kosciusko Co. 135-acre addition to one of northern Indiana's most extensive protected wetland complexes: breeding, nesting, and feeding grounds for numerous waterfowl and wetland species. Muncie YMCA manages Conservancy-protected lands, now 193 acres; scheduled for dedication.

Merry Lea Nature Preserve, Addition, Noble and Whitley Cos. (Gift of Lee and Mary Jane Rieth.) 80-acre oak-hickory woods extends dedicated state nature preserve of lakes, bogs, shrub swamps, tree swamps, lowland woods, and calcareous meadows. 590-acre Conservancy-protected expanse is managed by Goshen College.

Moraine Nature Preserve, Addition, Porter Co. (Gift of Thomas and Rosemary R. Hollingshead Aldrich.) 9-acre tract brings preserve to 367 acres: old-growth forest, fields, and wetlands—remnant of once-vast "Valparaiso moraine"; habitat for *Ambystoma tremblayi* salamander threatened in state, and 2 state-rare plants. Managed by Indiana Division of Nature Preserves.

Purple Coneflower Glade, Harrison Co. (Gift of Charles and Barbara Teeple.) 40 acres sheltering state-endangered plants (including nationally significant ax-shaped St. John's wort) in high-quality glade—first of four such communities to be protected in state. Indiana Chapter manages area, to be dedicated state nature preserve.

Ritchey Woods, Hamilton Co. (Bequest of Dr. James O. Ritchey.) 123 acres of mixed woods and fields just north of Indianapolis; managed by Children's Museum for environmental education.

Spicer Lake, Additions, St. Joseph Co. (Includes gift of Floyd and Wilma Ebersole.) 40-acre purchase and 2-acre gift bring dedicated state nature preserve of red maple/peat swamp forest and shrub swamp to 149 acres; habitat for herons, ducks, rails, warblers, and state-endangered plants. Conveyed to St. Joseph County Park and Recreation Department for management.

Wea Creek Gravel Hill Prairie, Tippecanoe Co. (Gift of James and Amy Irvin.) 4-acre gravel hill prairie, 1 of only 3 known in state—and first to be protected. Occurrences of nationally significant plant species (*Besseya bullii* or kittentails) as well as several state-endangered plants. To be managed by Indiana Division of Nature Preserves.

Whip-poor-will Woods, Brown Co. (Gift of Jean Vietor and Suzanne Rodgers.) 160 acres of chestnut oak/beech forest types with corridor of floodplain forest along intermittent streams; site of state-threatened *Isotria verticillata* (whorled pogonia orchid). To be managed by Indiana Division of Nature Preserves.

IOWA

Brayton-Horsley Prairie, Bremer Co. (Gifts of John and Gretchen Brayton and Louis and Edith Horsley.) Conservation easements on two tracts totaling 35 acres safeguard 3 distinct communities—dry, moist, and wet prairie—and occurrences of 6 state-protected plant species. Monitored by Iowa Field Office.

Loess Hills, Plymouth Co. 800-acre "national critical area" embracing narrow parallel ridges formed from windblown silt (or loess); supports native midgrass and tallgrass prairies, state-endangered prairie rattlesnakes, grasshopper mice, and rare buffalo-berry shrub. Managed by Iowa Field Office and Plymouth County Conservation Board.

Charles and Anna Roggman Boreal Slopes, Addition, Clayton Co. (Includes gift of Arnold D. Roggman and

Pat Rose

Crystal River

In winter months, when Florida coastal water temperatures drop, some 120 Florida manatees congregate to feed, nap, and cavort in the Crystal River's warmer waters. The gathering is one of the largest of its kind, representing 10 percent of North America's known manatee population. What's more, the Crystal River population is increasing.

The Florida manatee, more correctly called the West Indian manatee, is a marine mammal averaging 10 feet in length and weighing up to a ton. Despite its great bulk, the manatee is the only mammal in the world known to be virtually nonaggressive, gentle by nature, and defenseless. Its mild manners have not helped its survival: the species is in danger of extinction throughout its range—from the coastal waters of peninsular Florida, down through the Caribbean islands, to the shores of several Central and South American countries.

In December 1982, after two years' quiet negotiation, the Conservancy purchased 14 pristine islands in King's Bay, the heart of Crystal River's manatee gathering. The 54-acre property has been included in the Crystal River Manatee Sanctuary, the largest natural manatee refuge in the nation, and is leased to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for management. More than 4,500 individuals and corporations contributed to meet the Florida Chapter's $425,000 fundraising goal for this matchless habitat-protection project—one of the first to be included in the newly initiated Katharine Ordway Endangered Species Conservation Program.

Laverne E. Roggman.) 100 acres on steep, north-facing limestone slope enlarge protected habitat for nationally endangered northern wild monkshood (*Aconitum noveboracense*) and other northern flora. 120-acre preserve is managed by Iowa Chapter.

KENTUCKY

Jessamine Creek Gorge, Jessamine Co. Management agreement between Kentucky Chapter and landowner safeguards 177-acre gorge with highly diverse flora (400 species, including 4 considered rare in Kentucky) and two sizable caves, one of which harbors maternity colony of nationally endangered gray bats.

MAINE

Bradbury Island, Addition, Hancock Co. (Gift of David P. Becker.) 28-acre tract expands protection on steep-sided, wooded island in E. Penobscot Bay, notable for large deer herd and osprey nests. Preserve, now 132 acres, managed by Maine Chapter.

Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge, Addition, York Co. (Gift of George and Ann Cochrane.) Final 1/5 undivided interest in 110 acres of upland and bog; conveyed to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for inclusion in existing refuge.

Coggins Head, Washington Co. 80-acre peninsula in Cobscook Bay near Canadian border; raptor habitat. Managed by Maine Chapter.

Long Island, Addition, Washington Co. (Gift of Robert L. Rimoldi.) 22 acres on forested island with active bald eagle roosting sites. 47-acre preserve is managed by Maine Chapter, along with rest of island, which it leases.

Willard Point, Washington Co. (Gift of Mary P. Milmine.) Conservation easement on 44 acres brings to 110 acres protected roosting, perching, and feeding sites for bald eagles.

MARYLAND

Baltimore Corner, Caroline Co. 3 tracts totaling 12 acres encompass a Delmarva Bay: oval depression of acidic wetlands supporting unique plant communities and rare species. Managed by Maryland Chapter.

Hellen Creek Hemlock Preserve, Addition, Calvert Co. 27-acre tract enlarges bluffland preserve on Patuxent River. Sightings of 51 bird species including nationally endangered bald eagle; southernmost coastal occurrence of Canadian hemlock in disjunct stand. Maryland Chapter manages 60-acre preserve.

Nassawango Creek, Additions, Worcester Co. (Includes gifts of James and Connie Onley, Jr., Gardner and Barbara Hudson, Jr., and James S. Onley, Sr.) 314 acres in 5 additions extend protected cypress forest remnant along Pocomoke River on Maryland's Eastern Shore. 1,578-acre preserve is managed by Maryland Chapter.

Persimmon Preserve—Grace Holmes Tract, Caroline Co. (Gift of Donald C. Holmes.) 9-acre Delmarva Bay—oval, seasonally flooded, acidic wetland—fringed by

T. N. Kline

Hat Island

Flung out in the waters of Lake Michigan, 30 miles west of the Straits of Mackinac, this 12-acre island is alive with Caspian terns: a tenth of the Great Lakes' nesting population and a third of Michigan's. There are common terns, black-crowned night herons, and cormorants as well—all of them, like Caspian terns, listed by the state as threatened species. A large colony of herring gulls and a great blue heron rookery complete the roster on the bird-rich island—a mix of northern hardwoods and conifers, low dunes, and rocky beach.

The area was identified by the Michigan Natural Features Inventory, one of 28 state natural heritage programs created with Conservancy assistance. Hats off to its good work, and to the Conservancy itself, which has purchased the island to safeguard the avian inhabitants. The Michigan Chapter's fundraising sights are set at $50,000.

deciduous forest; supports rare grass species. Managed by Maryland Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS

Black Pond, Addition, Plymouth Co. 10 acres expanding 91-acre preserve noted for uncommon Atlantic white cedar bog community. Managed by a local Conservancy committee.

Reed Brook Preserve, Berkshire Co. 92 acres in 2 tracts encompass state's largest outcrop of magnesium-bearing serpentine. Significant plant species include *Arenaria macrophylla* (large-leaved sandwort) in only known Massachusetts population. Managed by New England Field Office.

MICHIGAN

Cedar Wildlife Area, Leelanau Co. (Gift of Keith and Lucia Billman.) 40 acres of shrub-dominated swamp, northern lowland forest, and creek frontage within 3,080-acre wetland complex; area hosts nationally endangered bald eagles and state-protected osprey. Managed by Michigan Department of Natural Resources.

Grass Bay, Additions, Cheboygan Co. (Includes gift of Jean and Joseph Kennicott.) 50 acres in 3 tracts enlarge Lake Huron preserve harboring 250 vascular plant species (25 of which are orchids). 145-acre preserve is managed by stewardship committee of Michigan Chapter.

Hat Island, Charlevois Co. 12 acres. See page 16.

Horseshoe Harbor, Keweenaw Co. 215 acres in 2 parcels: Lake Superior shoreline and inland boreal forest harboring 5 state-listed plants. Managed by Michigan Chapter's Keweenaw Stewardship Committee.

Jordan River, Antrim Co. (Gift of Ramona Morgan). 74 acres of northern lowland woods and meadows with over ½-mile of undeveloped frontage on Jordan River, a high quality cold-water stream. To be conveyed to Michigan Department of Natural Resources for management within Jordan River State Forest.

MacArthur II Tract, Crawford Co. (Gift of Ivan MacArthur.) 100-acre inholding in AuSable State Forest near AuSable River's trout-rich main branch. To be conveyed to Michigan Department of Natural Resources, as was adjacent 100-acre 1981 gift from same donor.

Skegemog Lake Natural Area, Addition, Kalkaska Co. (Gift of Clarence Davis.) Key 30-acre property links state lands and buffers fragile bog, bringing Conservancy-protected lands here to over 2,000 acres. To be conveyed to Michigan Department of Natural Resources.

South Bar Lake, Leelanau Co. (Gift of Benjamin H. Weese.) 9 acres of white cedar forest with undeveloped frontage on South Bar Lake; managed by Village of Empire as part of Jimmy Johnson Park.

Thunder Bay River State Forest, Montmorency Co. (Gift of Edwin A. Hardy.) Heavily forested 8-acre inholding with frontage on Thunder Bay River and Gilchrist Creek; to be transferred to Michigan Department of Natural Resources.

MINNESOTA

Blue Gentian Prairie, Jackson Co. 6-acre dry-mesic prairie remnant crowning small hill; nesting habitat for upland plovers rare in state. Managed by Minnesota Chapter.

Grace Nature Preserve, Addition, Goodhue Co. 2.5-acre tract buffering hardwood bottomland preserve on Zumbro River; site of Minnesota dwarf trout lily (*Erythronium propullans*), state's only known endemic plant. 16.5-acre area is managed by Minnesota Chapter.

Lake Alexander, Additions, Morrison Co. 60-acre purchase and conservation easement on 20 bring preserve of kettle-hole lakes and marshes to 904 acres. Managed by the Minnesota Chapter.

Earl N. Johnson

Lundblad Prairie

Deep soil is the key here in southwestern Minnesota, where agriculture has made its mark and the great prairies of pre-settlement times have narrowed to fragments. The Conservancy recently purchased 80 acres near the South Dakota border: an exemplary prairie pothole complex with a cattail marsh at its heart.

Four deep-soil prairie types (dry-mesic, mesic, wet-mesic, and wet) thrive here in proximity. And Sullivant's milkweed *(Asclepias sullivantii)*, a species listed as rare in the state, abounds. Proposed for designation as a state scientific and natural area, Lundblad is managed by the Minnesota Chapter. It is a project of the Conservancy's far-reaching National Critical Areas Conservation Program—a legacy of philanthropist Katharine Ordway, "the lady who saved the prairies."

Janice Allen

Atlantic Double Dunes

It's one of the nation's two remaining undisturbed "double dune" complexes, a spread of beach, freshwater marshland, barrier and secondary dunes on eastern Long Island. In 1982, the South Fork/Shelter Island Chapter extended Conservancy protection to 20 acres at the core of its preserve assemblage, established in 1967.

Acquisition of three properties—a 6-acre gift from Champion International Corporation, a 5-acre gift from Helen G. Mann, and a 9-acre tract purchased in concert with the Town of East Hampton—has averted the threat of subdivision in a key part of the 2½-mile-long dune expanse: a major stop-over point for more than 200 migratory bird species, including nationally endangered peregrine falcons. Preserve acreage now stands at 138.

Thanks largely to an anonymous $35,000 challenge grant, the South Fork/Shelter Island Chapter was able to meet its fundraising goal for the project. With the Atlantic Double Dunes campaign complete, the chapter can concentrate on other Long Island projects, such as Accabonac Harbor, which lies across Peconic Bay from the Conservancy's 2,000-acre Mashomack Preserve.

Lundblad Prairie, Murray Co. 80 acres. See page 17.

MacDougall Homestead, Addition, Morrison Co. (Funded by Sarah-Maud W. Sivertsen Trust.) 40-acre tract expands state scientific and natural area on east bank of Mississippi River; preserve embraces 18 distinct natural communities. Managed by Minnesota Chapter.

Morris Point, Lake-of-the-Woods Co. 9-acre inholding within state-owned Pine and Curry Island assemblage; last tract of privately owned piping plover habitat. Managed in cooperation with Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.

Norway Dunes, Kittson Co. 320 acres of oak savanna on dune and shrub-carr marsh. Site of *Orobanche fasciculata,* plant species rare in state. To be designated state scientific and natural area; currently managed by Minnesota Chapter.

Shelly Island, Becker Co. 108-acre island property significant for its great blue heron rookery. Conveyed to Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.

MISSISSIPPI

Pearl River, Addition, Pearl River Co. 644 acres of bottomland hardwoods with frontage on river, acquired in concert with Mississippi Wildlife Heritage Commission and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as part of Conservancy's Rivers of the Deep South Program; Conservancy-protected lands here now total 13,850 acres. Conveyed to Mississippi Department of Wildlife Conservation.

Shipland Wildlife Management Area, Issaquena Co. 3,642 acres—bottomland hardwoods, sandbars, and Mississippi River islands hosting numerous songbirds—acquired by Mississippi Wildlife Heritage Commission with Conservancy assistance within Rivers of the Deep South Program.

MONTANA

Blackfoot River, Additions, Powell Co. (Gifts of Marguerite T. Heller and Carlos Baranano.) Conservation easements on 2 river-corridor tracts totaling 424 acres: outstanding habitat for myriad mammals and migrating golden and bald eagles. Project assemblage, now 4,775 acres, monitored by Montana/Wyoming Field Office.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Stonedam Island, Belknap Co. 113 acres of wildlife-rich woods on largest undisturbed island in New England's largest lake (Winnipesaukee); acquired by Lakes Region Conservation Trust with Conservancy assistance.

NEW JERSEY

Eldora Preserve, Cape May Co. (Gift of C. Brooke Worth through New Jersey Conservation Foundation.) 178 acres of critical habitat for uncommon moths, including *Catocala pretiosa,* believed endemic to state, and *Citheronia regalis*; only New Jersey station for at

least 9 moth species and northern range limit for 14. Managed by Pennsylvania/New Jersey Field Office.

Manumuskin River—Paul Curnow Memorial Wetland, Cumberland Co. (Gift of Jean Curnow through New Jersey Conservation Foundation.) 6.5 acres (and right-of-way lease) on Manumuskin River in Pine Barrens: undisturbed freshwater intertidal marshland supporting rare plants, including *Aeschynomene virginica* (in best of its 3 known populations). Managed by Pennsylvania/New Jersey Field Office.

NEW MEXICO

Owl Canyon, Hidalgo Co. (Includes gift of Dr. Elisha Atkins.) 2,090 acres (620-acre portion leased from U.S. Bureau of Land Management) encompassing 3-mile-long canyon of Piedmont desert grasslands, highly jeopardized community, targeted for protection under Conservancy's National Critical Areas Conservation Program. Managed by New Mexico Chapter.

NEW YORK

Accabonac Harbor, Additions, Suffolk Co. (Includes gifts of Stanley Schachter and Sarah J. Lewis.) 10 acres in 3 parcels extend 106-acre tidal marsh preserve within a 1,000-acre tidal estuary; supports peregrine falcons, American osprey, harbor seals, and other rare fauna. Managed by South Fork/Shelter Island Chapter.

Alderbrook, Addition, Franklin Co. (Gift of Donald and James H. Stone.) Conservation easement on 1,200 forested acres within watershed of Saranac River's north branch, major trout stream; osprey hunting area,

Camassia Slopes

It looks for all the world as if a piece of the Midwest has taken up residence in North Carolina. The wildflowers of Camassia Slopes along the Roanoke River's north bank are "disjunct" from their normal range west of the Appalachians—stranded, perhaps, by glaciers during the Pleistocene. While the acidic soils of the surrounding land foster the growth of familiar southern species, these non-acidic soils have created a refugium of extraordinary plants.

Abundant wild hyacinths, *Camassia scilloides,* give the site its name (some 500 individual plants, or 98 percent of the state's total population, in this one disjunct community). And there are peripheral populations of sessile trillium, eastern wahoo, James sedge, and Atlantic isopyrum as well. All told, the property supports 25 vascular plant species designated by the state as endangered, uncommon, or rare on the coastal plain—not to mention its three state-protected birds (cerulean warbler, turkey vulture, and red-shouldered hawk).

Having discovered the site's significance, the North Carolina Natural Heritage Program brought it to the Conservancy's attention. The Conservancy, in turn, brought it to the attention of the landowner: Union Camp Corporation, a forest products company that had previously donated prime lands in three Southeastern swamps (the Great Dismal, the Okefenokee, and the Chowan). Within a matter of months, Union Camp made 176 acres at Camassia Slopes a new gift to the Conservancy.

Union Camp Corp.

Camassia scilloides

Aided by a heritage program priority list, the North Carolina Nature Conservancy and the State of North Carolina will be working together in coming years to safeguard more of the Roanoke River Basin's floodplain forests and luxuriant slopes—a haven for rare species.

Beach pea Bruce Fromker

habitat for black bear, otter, and other mammals. To be conveyed, with 2,737-acre parcel held in fee, to New York Department of Environmental Conservation for inclusion in Adirondack Forest Preserve.

Atlantic Double Dunes, Additions, Suffolk Co. 20 acres. See page 18.

Beech Mountain, Addition, Sullivan Co. Conservancy assisted Open Space Institute and State of New York in acquiring 2,100-acre addition to 2,344-acre preserve embracing 2 ponds and 3 mountain summits.

Big Simonds Pond, Addition, Franklin Co. (Gift of Lawrence Orton.) A conservation easement on 8 acres of wooded shoreline along pond's south bay; existing preserve (45-acre easement and 4.5 acres owned in fee) lies within N.Y. State's Adirondack Park.

El Dorado Beach Preserve, Addition, Jefferson Co. Key 95-acre parcel (linking Conservancy-owned and state wildlife management lands) brings to 345 protected acreage in Lake Ontario's least disturbed high sand-dune ecosystem; one of best birding areas in Great Lakes region. Managed by part-time Conservancy land steward and Central New York Chapter.

Honeoye Wetlands, Ontario Co. (Gift of Emil Muller.) 630 acres within a 1,600-acre wetland complex with highest concentration of jeopardized species: 11 rare plants, including *Cypripedium candidum,* and such animals as bald eagle, osprey, Massasauga rattlesnake. Managed by N.Y. State Department of Environmental Conservation.

Loines Preserve, Addition, Warren Co. (Gift of Elma Loines.) 6-acre tract brings preserve on Lake George's Northwest Bay to 31 acres; habitat for timber rattlesnake and *Arabis missouriensis* (rock cress), both threatened in the state. Managed by the Eastern New York Chapter's Loines Preserve Committee.

Mianus River Gorge, Addition, Westchester Co. (Gift of Dorothy T. Hubbell.) 1 acre enlarges Conservancy's oldest active project. 405-acre assemblage along scenic river is managed by Mianus River Gorge Committee.

Montauk Downs Nature Preserve, Suffolk Co. (Gift of Martin E. Lowy and Sigreid Owen.) 2 acres with rare prairie and strand plant species typical of diminishing coastal-downs habitats. Currently managed by South Fork/Shelter Island Chapter.

Uplands Farm Preserve, Addition, Suffolk Co. (Gift of Mrs. George Nichols.) 31 acres extends 67-acre preserve: farmland reverting to fields and woods. Managed by Long Island Chapter as its headquarters.

Arcola Creek

This is Ohio's most ecologically significant unprotected estuary—a major objective of the Conservancy's Ohio Lands Forever drive, which was undertaken in 1982 to safeguard and care for the state's finest natural areas.

A conservation easement on 22 acres (donated by the Board of Lake County Commissioners) and the purchase of a 16-acre tract nearby protect creek waters, marshland, beach, and open water on Lake Erie's southeastern shore. Beach pea, sea rocket, seaside spurge, purple sandgrass, and other plant species listed by the state as threatened or endangered prosper on a sandspit in the creek mouth. The marsh is a breeding site for numerous fish species, and the creek itself is known for its smelt run.

The Ohio Chapter aims to extend its assemblage here in coming months. The goal: a preserve some 85 acres in extent, the state's best chance to keep a diverse estuarine system forever intact. More than $200,000 is needed to get the job done.

NORTH CAROLINA

Beaverdam Creek, Davidson Co. Protection agreements on 56 acres harboring largest known North Carolina population of state-endangered plant, *Plantago cordata.* Managed by landowners (Jacobs Creek Stone Company and Joseph Lax) in concert with North Carolina Nature Conservancy.

Bluff Mountain, Addition, Ashe Co. 48-acre property extends 710-acre preserve on high plateau with mountain bog: location of unique plant communities and numerous rare and endangered plant species. Managed by North Carolina Nature Conservancy.

Camassia Slopes, Northampton Co. 176 acres. See page 19.

Goose Pond Bay, Robeson Co. 64-acre Carolina bay property with most extensive mature climax stand of pond cypress/sarvis holly in Carolinas. North Carolina Nature Conservancy manages area within its Carolina Bays Project, part of Conservancy's National Critical Areas Conservation Program.

Nags Head Woods, Additions, Dare Co. 81 acres in 2 tracts extend protection for maritime forest lodged among Roanoke Sound's back barrier dunes: a national natural landmark supporting northern and southern plant species, many at their geographic limits. 615-acre national critical area is managed by professional Conservancy preserve stewards.

Pretty Pond, Addition, Robeson Co. 9 acres enlarge preserve encompassing clay-based Carolina Bay and its abundant population of *Rhexia aristosa* (awned meadow-beauty). Protected under Carolina Bays Project of Conservancy's National Critical Areas Conservation Program; 32-acre area managed by North Carolina Nature Conservancy.

Rainbow Springs Easement, Addition, Macon Co. (Gift of Rainbow Springs Partnership.) Conservation easement on 668 acres expands protection for high-elevation Southern Appalachian forest along 2 miles of Nantahala River. 1,840-acre preserve monitored by North Carolina Nature Conservancy.

OHIO

Arcola Creek, Lake Co. 38 acres. See box at left.

Frame Bog/Herrick Fen Preserve, Addition, Portage Co. 12 acres of mature beech-maple forest buffering 114-acre preserve's spring-fed sphagnum-tamarack fen. Dedicated state nature preserve is managed by Ohio Chapter under lease arrangement with Kent State University.

Red Bird Hollow, Addition, Hamilton Co. (Gift of Edward and Mary Harness.) 3 acres enlarge 147-acre stream-side preserve in wooded ravine near Cincinnati. Parcel managed by Village of Indian Hill for scientific and educational use.

The Wilderness, Additions, Adams Co. (Includes gift of David Bohl and Martha Bohl.) 207 acres in 2 parcels provide key link at national natural landmark: mosaic of mixed mesophytic forest, remnant prairies, and cedar glades. Conservancy-protected acreage stands at 600. Managed by Cincinnati Museum of Natural History within Edge of Appalachia Preserve System.

OKLAHOMA

Springer Prairie, Garfield Co. (Gift of Raymond and Eleanor S. Brown, Helen S. Cadoret, and Willis D. and Sarah Vasse.) 40 acres of deep-soil grassland, poorly protected community type in state; perennial grass species include big and little bluestem. To be managed by University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University.

OREGON

Eight Dollar Mountain, Josephine Co. 21 acres. See page 22.

Lawrence Grasslands, Wasco Co. 3-year lease on 30-acre north-facing slope significant for its bluebunch wheatgrass scabland and unusual aquatic plant community. Managed by Oregon Field Office.

North Powder Thelypodium, Union Co. 10-year lease on 1-acre moist alkaline meadow bearing only known population of *Thelypodium howellii* ssp. *spectabilis,* plant species formerly thought extinct. Managed by Oregon Field Office.

Onion Peak, Clatsop Co. (Gift of Crown Zellerbach Corp.) Conservation easement on 41 acres embracing massive basalt prominence with extraordinary assemblage of rare plants; half state's protected plants in coastal range occur here. Monitored by Oregon Field Office.

Wildhaven Preserve, Deschutes Co. (Gift of Gilbert F. and Vivian T. Staender.) 160 acres on eastern slopes of Cascades bearing state's finest old-growth juniper/ponderosa pine community. Managed by owners in cooperation with Oregon Chapter.

Willow Creek, Lane Co. 10-year leases on 3 tracts and acquisition of 1 protect 99-acre relict of presettlement prairie/oak savanna mosaic; high proportion of known individuals of critically endangered plant species, including *Aster curtus* and *Lomatium bradshawii.* Oregon Field Office manages area, which abuts 5-acre tract managed in concert with City of Eugene.

PENNSYLVANIA

Goat Hill/Nottingham Serpentine Barrens, Chester Co. 590 acres. See page 23.

Paul Lutus

Eight Dollar Mountain

Here in the rain shadow of the Siskiyou Mountains, Oregon's climate mimics that of the Mediterranean. Some plants have been fooled, adapting to the weather and the soils over time. The Oregon Field Office has acquired 21 acres at Eight Dollar Mountain: wet meadows, azalea thickets, an uncommon bog (hosting predatory plants), chaparral, Jeffrey pine forest. . . . The tract boasts the state's greatest concentration of rare plants, including *Hastingsia bracteosum, Senecio hesperius,* and *Epilobium oreganum*—all of which rank as winners on the Conservancy's biological "scorecard," a priority list of jeopardized species and communities. Thanks go to Paul Lutus, who donated half of the property. (The remainder was purchased.)

Known to botanists around the nation for its diversity, the land will be managed by the Oregon Field Office in concert with the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, which oversees a 620-acre property to the west. A committee of scientists from around the state will join with local citizens to guide research on the new sanctuary, a fine addition to the Conservancy's portfolio of Northwestern preserves.

RHODE ISLAND

Dickens Farm, Block Island, 60 acres. See page 24.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Flat Creek Diabase Dike, Additions, Lancaster Co. 110 acres in 2 parcels extend protection for thickest diabase dike in the Americas; occurrences of several state-protected plants. Portions of 302-acre Conservancy-protected area are managed by South Carolina Nature Conservancy, portions by South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resource Department's Heritage Trust Program.

TENNESSEE

Hatchie National Wildlife Refuge Headquarters Site, Lauderdale Co. 7.5 acres acquired for transfer to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for headquarters site.

Plantation Pond, Grundy and Sequatchie Cos. 4 acres. See page 26.

Sneed Road Cedar Glade, Addition, Williamson Co. Management agreement on 2-acre open, prairie-like cedar glade: habitat for two plants proposed for federal listing as endangered species, *Dalea foliosa* and *Astragalus tennesseensis,* as well as species of state concern. Managed by owner and Tennessee Nature Conservancy, which owns an adjacent 1-acre parcel.

VERMONT

H. Laurence Achilles Natural Area, Addition, Chittendon Co. Acquisition of 44 acres (on 23-acre portion of which Conservancy currently holds conservation easement) in northeastern Vermont's largest undisturbed wetland system. Managed by University of Vermont within 637-acre Shelburne Pond assemblage, a national natural landmark.

Chickering Bog, Washington Co. Lease on 30 acres encompassing one of state's finest "graminoid" (grass-like) fens; listed as significant natural area by Vermont Natural Areas Inventory. Vermont Chapter manages.

Franklin Bog, Additions, Franklin Co. (Includes ¼-acre gift of David Covalinski.) 15 acres extending and providing access to national natural landmark: exemplary northern Vermont quaking bog with diverse flora. 127-acre preserve is managed by Vermont Chapter.

Haystack Mountain, Orleans Co. Management agreement safeguarding 3.5-acre tract of north-facing moist cliffs; unusual alpine community bearing *Minuartia marcescens,* rare subarctic plant known in U.S. only at this site. Managed by landowner, Atlas Lumber Company, and Vermont Chapter.

VIRGINIA

Virginia Coast Reserve, Accomack Co. (Gift of Dr. Edward Ferguson.) 1-acre beach parcel brings out-

Sara Davison

Aster depauperatus

Goat Hill/Nottingham Serpentine Barrens

The land looks barren here along the Mason-Dixon Line, but it's not. Where an outcrop of serpentine (a greenish rock high in heavy metals) cuts a swath through Pennsylvania's Chester County—scanty, nutrient-poor soils are growing plants like mad. It's the largest serpentine barrens in the East, and one of the few in which plant species (with time and isolation) have evolved into communities of scientific interest.

Spurred by the threat of a quarrying operation, landowners and local conservationists mobilized to protect the plant-rich lands. The Eastern Pennsylvania Chapter was able to acquire 590 acres for the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources: a core parcel that bears a dramatic promontory (Goat Hill), a scrubby stand of pitch pines, and a host of rare and endemic plants. *Cerastrium arvense* var. *villosissimum* (hairy field chickweed) grows only here; *Aster depauperatus* (serpentine aster), a serpentine barrens endemic, thrives at one of its few sites in the world. And there are patches of showy wildflowers as well—moss pink among them—and bobcats and 17 species of nesting warblers.

Geological events formed the barrens. Good sense and cooperation, between the Conservancy and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, protected them. The land will be managed as a state forest natural area.

Robert L. Bendick

Dickens Farm

Block Island—ten miles off the Rhode Island coast—has drawn summer visitors, sailors, and bird-watchers alike for decades. But only six percent of its 6,070 acres, from steep sea bluffs to terraced meadows, has been protected against encroaching development.

In 1982, the Conservancy helped preserve 60 acres at Dickens Farm on the island's southwest coast: an untrammelled grassland property riddled with freshwater kettle ponds. A 46-acre acquisition and a conservation easement on an additional 14 safeguard habitat for myriad birds (more than 275 species at last count). Peregrine falcons, bald eagles, marsh hawks, upland sandpipers, and grasshopper sparrows number among the rare species sighted in the area.

Flora is at issue too. Maryland golden aster grows here at its only known New England site; and nationally significant bushy frostweed, a candidate for federal protection, occurs in its most abundant Rhode Island population.

Working in concert with the Block Island Conservancy and the Audubon Society of Rhode Island, which manages the land, the New England Field Office has already raised $800,000 for Dickens Farm—its fifth Block Island project. If they can raise an additional $300,000, the groups aim to expand the new preserve by 150 acres.

standing Conservancy preserve (national natural landmark and international biosphere reserve) of barrier islands and mainland marshes to 34,738 acres. Managed by full-time Conservancy preserve stewards.

WASHINGTON

Carlisle Bog, Grays Harbor Co. 260 acres with open ponds linked by narrow channels; site of two rare plants—*Arenaria paludicola* and *Sanguisorba menziesii*—and endemic Olympic mudminnow. Managed by Washington Department of Natural Resources.

Lind Shrub-Steppe Preserve, Adams Co. (Gifts of Mrs. Dorothy L. Doyl and D. A. Davis Farm, Inc., and Mrs. Helen White.) 2 tracts encompassing 25 acres of big sagebrush/Idaho fescue grasslands, targeted for protection under Conservancy's National Critical Areas Conservation Program; hosts sizable population of

Erigeron piperianus, proposed for federal listing as endangered plant. Managed by Washington Field Office.

Magnuson Butte Preserve, Lincoln Co. (Gift of Ruth M. Roberts.) ½ undivided interest in 28 acres: northernmost site of rare Idaho fescue/snowberry grassland community.

WEST VIRGINIA

General Davis Cave, Addition, Greenbrier Co. (Gift of George A. and Helen Aide, John and Caroline B. Beury.) 1 acre of surface area above entrance to cave system protected in 1981 through gift from same donors; harbors nationally endangered Indiana bats, as well as a salamander (*Gyrinophilus subterraneus*) and a beetle (*Pseudanophthalmus lallemanti*) known nowhere else. Managed by West Virginia Field Office.

Shannondale Springs, Jefferson Co. 580 acres of woods and fields with 3 miles of Shenandoah River frontage, acquired through interest-free loan from Claude Worthington Benedum Foundation of Pittsburgh. Transferred to West Virginia Department of Natural Resources for management.

WISCONSIN

Apple River Tract, St. Croix Co. (Gift of Otto Silha.) Final 1/3 interest in 115 acres of lowland marsh and oak-forested ridges at confluence of Apple and St. Croix Rivers, key waterfowl habitat; sightings of bald eagles and osprey. Managed by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Baraboo Hills Project—Baxter's Hollow, R. D. and Linda Peters Nature Preserve, Addition, Sauk Co. (Gift of R. D. and Linda Peters Foundation.) 270 acres in 3 parcels extend to 1,460 acres Conservancy-protected watershed of Otter Creek: outstanding in Midwest for its water purity, invertebrate diversity, songbird nesting habitat, and mix of northern and southern forest types. Managed by Wisconsin Chapter.

Baraboo Hills Project—Hemlock Draw, Addition, Sauk Co. (Gift of Sylvia Peagan.) 40 acres of xeric forest extends 523-acre preserve noted for diversity of northern forest community types rare in southern Wisconsin. Managed by Wisconsin Chapter.

Bass Lake, Addition, Iron Co. (Gift of Clifford Messinger.) 70-acre acquisition enlarges 280-acre preserve (protected previously by conservation easement) embracing northern wilderness lake, mesic forests, swamp conifers, and open bog with wide range of herb species. Managed by donor, who holds life estate; monitored by Wisconsin Chapter.

Brule River, Additions, Douglas Co. (Gifts of Russell Taylor and Virginia Townley.) Conservation easements on 46 acres bring to 4,859 acres protection in upper watershed of wild northern Wisconsin river; area embraces nine major biotic communities in 9-mile-long corridor. Monitored by Wisconsin Chapter.

Chiwaukee Prairie, Additions, Kenosha Co. 12 additional lots totaling 4 acres bring Conservancy holdings on outstanding stretch of wet-mesic prairie to 144 acres; national natural landmark and state scientific area harboring more than 400 native plants on Lake Michigan coast. Managed by Wisconsin Chapter with University of Wisconsin, Parkside, and Wisconsin Scientific Areas Program.

Frederick C. Hixon Memorial Preserve, Bayfield Co. (Gift of Hixon Family.) 392 wooded acres bearing 5 major high-volume feeder springs for White River (which flows north and east to Lake Superior). Managed by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources as key addition to 3,294-acre White River Fishery Area Project.

Sapa Spruce Bog, Ozaukee Co. 12-acre tract of northern wet forest, contiguous with (and hydrologically connected to) state's southernmost black spruce bog; high plant species diversity. Conveyed to University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Field Station for management.

Thousand's Rock Prairie II, Iowa Co. 5-acre xeric prairie patch on hilltop south of Madison; hosts dry-prairie plants such as little bluestem, side-oats grama, northern dropseed. Managed, with nearby Thousand's Rock Prairie I, by Wisconsin Chapter.

Walter and Rose Zinn Natural Area, Addition, Washington Co. (Gift of Rose Zinn.) 40 acres on Beck Lake brings preserve to 121 acres; significant waterfowl habitat and site of rare plants including yellow and showy lady's slipper orchids. Managed by Wisconsin Chapter.

WYOMING

Laramie False Sage Preserve, Albany Co. (Includes gift of Monolith Portland Cement Company.) Donation of 1 acre and conservation easement on adjoining 19: only known site of *Sphaeromeria simplex,* plant of a genus used in cancer research. Managed by Montana/Wyoming Field Office.

NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA

Barra Forest, Addition, Cape Breton Island. (Gift of Alan C. Bemis.) 400 acres extend existing 747-acre assemblage: protected nesting ground for bald eagles, habitat for ruffed grouse, mink, sea otter, muskrats, and other mammals. Conveyed to Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests.

VOLUNTARY PROTECTION

As the *News* has frequently noted in recent years, the Conservancy advocates the protection of significant lands through alternatives to outright acquisition. Natural area registry programs—established by the Conservancy and cooperating agencies in several states—serve to notify landowners of outstanding ecological features on their properties. Through such programs, private, corporate, and public land holders have agreed to protect vital resources. The following areas were safeguarded in this fashion during 1982 through the Conservancy's efforts:

INDIANA

Autumn Bog, 39 acres
Barrel Chute Hill, 40 acres

Katherine Maxfield

White fringeless orchid

Plantation Pond

Tennessee has orchids in profusion! At this single site on the Cumberland Plateau, there are five in the genus *Platanthera* alone: small green wood orchids, pale green orchids, yellow fringed, crested fringed, and white fringeless orchids. The latter—endemic to the region and a candidate for federal listing by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service—grows here in impressive numbers.

A conservation easement on four acres protects a small central pond, circumscribed by a lush sphagnum moss mat that is circumscribed (in turn) by swampy woods. It was donated to the Conservancy by Bowater Southern Paper Company. The Tennessee Chapter will monitor the easement to ensure the safety of Plantation Pond's outdoor orchid show.

Binkley Bog, 44 acres
Blue Spring Cave, 40 acres
Buckskin Bottoms, 29 acres
Camp Buffalo, 10 acres
Cedar Lake Marsh, 5 acres
Cletus Stump Bog, 6 acres
Clinton Bottoms, 30 acres
Cypress Switch Hickory, .25 acre
Dutch Street Bog, 27 acres
Elbert Woods, 50 acres
Engle Lake Marsh, 71 acres
Feather Bell Site, 3 acres
Hickory Point, 1 acre
Indian Cave, 20 acres
Kamer's Refuge, 40 acres
Larimer's Marsh, 3 acres
Little Cypress Swamp, 130 acres
Marquess Aster Site, 5 acres
Mill Creek Fen, 48 acres
The Narrows, 5 acres
Northern Copperbelly Water Snake Habitat, 960 acres
Anthony Paidle Memorial Bog, 40 acres
Patria Dominus Property, 10 acres
Pichon Meadows, 12 acres
Pine Lake Plant Site, .1 acre
Plato Oak Opening, 2 acres
Plethodon Park, 5 acres
Rattlesnake Weed Knob, 40 acres
Saluda Creek Sullivantia Site, 2 acres
Sedge Meadow, 2 acres
Slick Rock Hollow, 100 acres
Stapleton Bog, 3 acres
Sycamore Hollow Farm, 10 acres
Wildcat Marsh, 10 acres

IOWA

Brush Points Woods, 16 acres
Canoe Township Site, 38 acres
Dashner Prairie, 339 acres
Franklin Park Woods, 37 acres
Goose Lake, 90 acres
Hominy Ridge, 8 acres
Johnson Woods, 40 acres
Lindle's Woods, 60 acres
Mount Valley Woodland, 34 acres
Prostrate Juniper Heights, 7 acres
Red Cedar Woodland, 517 acres
Salsbury Bend, 43 acres
Sample Woods, 37 acres
Twin Springs West, 47 acres
Union Concord Bend, 56 acres
Wapsipinicon Wetland, 461 acres

MARYLAND

Buzzard Branch Bottom, 2 acres
Charlestown East, .1 acre
Cylburn Arboretum, 90 acres
Cypress Creek Bog, 6 acres
Fresh Pond, 12 acres
Frostburg Water Company Swamp, 100 acres
Golts Road Pond, 3.5 acres
Gravel Hill Swamp, 5 acres
Hawlings River Woods, 300 acres
Ironshire Swamp, 4.5 acres
Jugtown Cave, 1 acre
Melville Crossroads Pothole, 4 acres
Mount Zion Pothole, 2 acres
Natural Well, .25 acre
Patuxent River Park/MacGruder's Ferry, .25 acre
Point of Rocks, 30 acres
Scott's Landing Ponds, 10 acres
Sharptown Swamp, 10 acres
Unicorn Branch Pothole, 4 acres
Wilson's Swamp, 25 acres
Wolf Swamp, 36 acres

Resources for Action

Owing primarily to the generosity of individual donors, 1982 was the best fundraising year in The Nature Conservancy's history. Total solicited cash income received during the period was $34 million, an increase of $700,000 (2 percent) from the previous year. These figures also include cash received from the sale of donated real estate, which is equal to approximately 2 percent of total income in 1982. (The 1981 figures have been restated in the charts below to reflect this inclusion.)

Unfortunately, this encouraging increase in private support equals only a small fraction of the decrease in public funding available for protecting ecologically critical natural areas. For example, federal appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund decreased by more than $450 million between 1979 and 1982. Last year, the Conservancy's expenditures for critical habitat acquisition significantly exceeded federal expenditures for land purchases under the Endangered Species Act. The Conservancy's pride in this achievement is more than offset by its concern that, with no immediate expectations of a restoration of public funding to previous levels, private support must be increased several times over to prevent the irrevocable loss of the nation's rarest and most threatened biological resources.

Foundations

As in previous years, private foundations represented the largest single source of funding in 1982, with aggregate grant payments of $18.9 million, or 56 percent of the Conservancy's total income. This represents a decline of $2.5 million (13 percent) from the previous year, when the cumulative impact of several major grants was unusually high.

Corporations

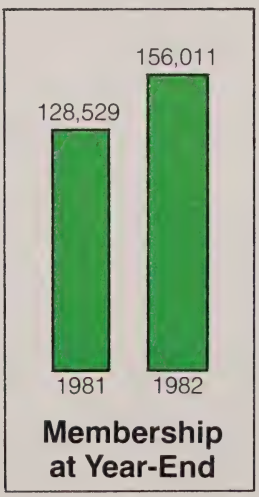
Grants from corporations and corporate foundations came to $2.6 million, 8 percent of total support for the Conservancy. This represents a slight decline from the previous year, primarily attributable to the continuing stagnation of the economy and its effect on corporate earnings. The enduring enthusiasm of the corporate sector for the organization's business-like approach to land conservation—as demonstrated by a rise in the number of Conservancy Corporate Associates from 345 to 397—suggests that increasing corporate support will follow a resurgence of the national economy.

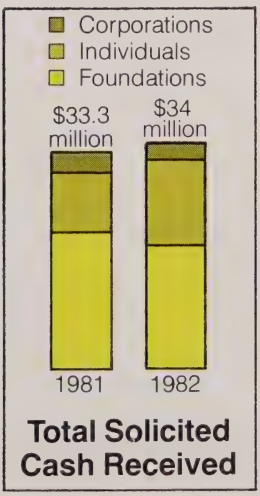
Individuals

Declines in foundation and corporate support were more than offset by the increase in support from individual donors. Contributions from individuals amounted to $12.5 million, 37 percent of 1982's total income. This represents an increase of $3.5 million (39 percent) from the previous year.

Because most foundation and corporate grants are directed at specific land acquisition projects, it is essential that a high level of individual support be maintained if the Conservancy is to have adequate funds with which to conduct its national and state programs of identification and protection, in addition to managing the largest private preserve system in the United States. Last year, individual contributions accounted for more than 80 percent of unrestricted contributions for operations.

The Katharine Ordway Associates Program, named in honor of the Conservancy's greatest individual benefactor, was initiated in 1982 to recognize and encourage individuals who make annual unrestricted gifts of $1,000 or more. Over 200 individuals responded to an invitation to become charter associates, several donating at leadership levels that began at $2,500, $5,000, and $10,000.





Membership grew by almost 28,000—an increase of over 20 percent—to a year-end total of 156,011. The generous commitment of personal time, skills, and resources by active volunteers among our growing membership is the Conservancy's single greatest strength and hope for the future.

Planned Giving

An increasing number of donors became aware of the opportunities and advantages associated with augmenting their current support of the Conservancy through a variety of longer-term charitable gift arrangements, many of which can be made using assets other than cash and securities.

Income from bequests totaled $1.5 million in 1982. Furthermore, several donors made charitable gift arrangements that, while providing them with an immediate tax benefit and continuing income, will yield an additional $1.5 million to the Conservancy in years to come. During 1982, the Conservancy received bequests from the estates of the following individuals:

Lois D. Baker
Clara Blakeslee
Henry F. Boettcher
Lela E. Booher
Janet B. W. Brooks
Alfred E. Budell
Rachel L. Carson
Daniel M. Clark
William B. and
Mary E. W. Cook
Harold Dale
Pearl W. Dore
Ada V. A. Edwards
Dewey A. Ericsson
Margaret C. H. Flint
Muriel F. A. Giauque
Ruth E. Harris
Gerard Holman
Margaret P. Hussey
Otto E. and
Marguerite Ivonen
Joseph M. Johnson, Jr.
Barnard Jones
Eugenia Keller
F. Gerard Lake
Susan M. Lee
John W. Leslie
Charles A. Lindbergh
H. W. Lukens
Margaret P. Macormack
Rachael Makower
Marjorie B. McDonald
Reverend Max M.
Pearse
Dolores Plath
Walter A. Schutrum
Dee P. Sturges
Hilda D. Tilly
Alice L. Van Ark
Grace I. Vandervoort
Clara H. Walker
Jean B. Weiss

The following individuals became honorary life members of the Conservancy as a result of irrevocable donations to the organization's new Pooled Income Fund:

Mr. and Mrs.
John Applegarth
Mr. and Mrs.
Leslie Dawson
Roy Fink
Kenneth Knight
Mr. and Mrs.
Jerome Kohl
Professor
Madelene E. Pierce
William J. Gunther
Mr. and Mrs.
Arthur M. Jens, Jr.
Suzanne P. Kloman
Mr. and Mrs.
Robert Potts
Dr. Mary C. Tyson

Trade Lands

Many donors support the Conservancy with gifts of trade lands—properties of negligible ecological significance that can subsequently be sold to generate funds for protecting critical natural areas. In 1982, the Conservancy was given part or all of 41 trade lands worth an estimated $5.1 million. During the year, the Conservancy received cash payments on the sale of trade lands totaling $728,000. As most sales are subject to seller financing arrangements, the Conservancy's income from mortgage payments should grow substantially in future years.

The following individuals were donors of trade lands during 1982:

Dr. Richard H. Ames
Peter B. Brill
Jeannine S. Connell
Helen F. Dalzell
Charlotte P. Latham
Genevieve Decker
Andrew E. Feiner
Robert E. Flynn
Everett Frulla
Mr. and Mrs.
Leon Gilford
Phil Goldsmith
Warren D. Moon
Edward Fielding
Forrest D. Hartmann
Dr. and Mrs.
Richard J. Havel
Mr. and Mrs.
Howard E. Houston
Paul Lutus
Peter M. Mann
Mr. and Mrs.
William J. Marshall
Mr. and Mrs.
Jase O. Norsworthy
Mr. and Mrs.
James W. Reger
Dr. and Mrs.
Roland D. Pinkham
Sherry Graditor
Gail Marmorstein
Myrna Poticha
Mr. and Mrs.
David P. Reynolds
Mr. and Mrs.
J. Louis Reynolds
Florence M. Rimoldi
Mr. and Mrs.
Edelhard Sedat
Mr. and Mrs.
James H. Stiehl
Mr. and Mrs.
Emery C. Swanson
Genevieve M. Thomas
M. R. Young

An Afterword for Donors

In order to provide donors with the best possible return on their charitable investment, the Conservancy constantly seeks to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of its operations and to manage its financial resources as prudently as possible. According to the best statistics available, the Conservancy's administrative and fundraising costs, combined, are among the very lowest of those of all the major conservation or environmental organizations.

Balance Sheet

December 31, 1982
(With Comparative Totals for December 31, 1981)
(In Thousands of Dollars)

ASSETS	Land Acquisition Funds	Operating Funds	Endowment Funds	Total Funds 1982	Total Funds 1981
CURRENT ASSETS:					
Cash and Short-Term Investments (Note 1)	$ 33,506	$6,576	$ 559	$ 40,641	$ 17,129
Other	69	423		492	515
Total Current Assets	33,575	6,999	559	41,133	17,644
INVESTMENTS (Note 2)	17,194	131	14,596	31,921	25,763
FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT, At Cost, Net of Accumulated Depreciation of $316 ($204 in 1981)		555		555	344
NATURAL LAND AREAS Held for Conservation (Schedule I)	167,184			167,184	155,409
NATURAL LAND AREAS Held for Resale to Government For Conservation (Note 3) (Schedule I)	20,581			20,581	25,930
TOTAL ASSETS	$238,534	$7,685	$15,155	$261,374	$225,090
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
CURRENT LIABILITIES:					
Collections Due Chapters	$	$ 109	$	$ 109	$ 210
Demand Notes Payable and Current Maturities of Long-Term Debt (Note 1)	3,393			3,393	4,101
Other	408	576		984	1,055
Total Current Liabilities	3,801	685		4,486	5,366
LONG-TERM DEBT (Note 1)	6,987			6,987	6,434
DEFERRED INCOME: (Notes 4 and 7)					
Unrestricted	17,406	244		17,650	12,927
Restricted	27,392	3,794		31,186	19,513
TOTAL LIABILITIES	55,586	4,723		60,309	44,240
COMMITMENTS (Note 5)					
FUND BALANCES: (Note 7)					
Unrestricted	147,513	2,962	6,407	156,882	141,541
Restricted	35,435		8,748	44,183	39,309
Total Fund Balances	182,948	2,962	15,155	201,065	180,850
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	$238,534	$7,685	$15,155	$261,374	$225,090

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Operations and Changes in Fund Balances

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	Land Acquisition Funds			
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted
SUPPORT AND REVENUE:				
General	$	$	$	$1,889
Dues				1,910
Grants				10
Investment Income				3,355
Contracts				264
Overhead Billed to Government Projects				100
Recovery of Land Acquisition Expense	3,797		3,797	
State Programs				
Preserve				
Total Support and Revenue	3,797		3,797	7,528
EXPENSES (Schedule II):				
Program Services:				
Identification				823
Protection (Land Acquisition)	3,797		3,797	1,788
Stewardship				1,863
Total Program Services	3,797		3,797	4,474
Supporting Services:				
Management and Support				551
Fund Raising				1,655
Total Supporting Services				2,206
Total Expenses	3,797		3,797	6,680
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF SUPPORT AND REVENUE OVER EXPENSES BEFORE CAPITAL ADDITIONS AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES				848
CAPITAL ADDITIONS: (Note 7)				
Net Realized and Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses)				
Interest and Dividends From Investments				
Life Memberships				
Land Acquisition	12,094		12,094	
Contributions and Grants		2,536	2,536	
Contributions of Land	18,946		18,946	
Total Capital Additions	31,040	2,536	33,576	
Less Land Transfers to Other Agencies	15,559	8	15,567	
Net Capital Additions	15,481	2,528	18,009	
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF SUPPORT AND REVENUE OVER EXPENSES AFTER CAPITAL ADDITIONS	15,481	2,528	18,009	848
FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING (Note 7)	132,819	31,482	164,301	3,067
Transfer From (To) Other Funds	(787)	1,425	638	(1,280)
Transfers From (To) Chapters and Other Projects				(144)
Transfers of Investment Income				471
FUND BALANCES, ENDING	$147,513	$35,435	$182,948	$2,962

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Operating Funds		Endowment Funds			For the Years Ended	
Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	December 31, 1982	December 31, 1981
$ 2,656	$ 4,545	$	$	$	$ 4,545	$ 4,598
	1,910				1,910	1,427
	10				10	192
	3,355				3,355	3,306
	264				264	389
	100				100	391
					3,797	2,644
3,758	3,758				3,758	2,492
1,584	1,584				1,584	1,119
7,998	15,526				19,323	16,558
1,785	2,608				2,608	2,963
2,307	4,095				7,892	5,616
2,945	4,808				4,808	3,506
7,037	11,511				15,308	12,085
414	965				965	1,219
1,840	3,495				3,495	2,434
2,254	4,460				4,460	3,653
9,291	15,971				19,768	15,738
(1,293)	(445)				(445)	820
		(45)	298	253	253	(384)
		343	637	980	980	1,128
		111		111	111	237
					12,094	9,452
		1,194	306	1,500	4,036	3,550
					18,946	14,775
		1,603	1,241	2,844	36,420	28,758
					15,567	13,806
		1,603	1,241	2,844	20,853	14,952
(1,293)	(445)	1,603	1,241	2,844	20,408	15,772
—	3,067	5,655	7,827	13,482	180,850	165,384
1,056	(224)	(366)	(48)	(414)		
	(144)	(14)	(35)	(49)	(193)	(306)
237	708	(471)	(237)	(708)		
$ —	$ 2,962	$6,407	$8,748	$15,155	$201,065	$180,850

Statement of Changes in Financial Position

For the Years Ended December 31, 1982 and 1981
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	Land Acquisition Funds	Operating Funds	Endowment Funds	Total Funds 1982	Total Funds 1981
FINANCIAL RESOURCES WERE PROVIDED BY:					
Excess (Deficiency) of Support and Revenue Over Expenses After Capital Additions	$18,009	$ (445)	$ 2,844	$20,408	$15,772
Add (Deduct) Items Not Using (Providing) Resources:					
Depreciation		112		112	58
Net Realized and Unrealized (Gains) Losses			(253)	(253)	480
Land Transfers to Other Agencies	16,470			16,470	13,806
Contributions of Land	(18,946)			(18,946)	(16,840)
Expended Deferred Income	(5,308)	(8,364)		(13,672)	(11,397)
Proceeds From Sale of Natural Areas to Government	13,294			13,294	15,822
Increase in Deferred Income	20,320	9,748		30,068	25,174
Debt Borrowings	7,547			7,547	8,762
Sale or Redemption of Investments	7,764		16,377	24,141	18,509
Total Resources Provided	59,150	1,051	18,968	79,169	70,146
FINANCIAL RESOURCES WERE USED FOR:					
Purchase of Natural Areas Held for Resale to Government for Conservation	7,945			7,945	21,270
Purchase of Natural Areas Held for Conservation	9,299			9,299	9,951
Purchase of Furniture and Equipment		323		323	185
Acquisition of Investments	11,365	131	18,550	30,046	21,475
Reduction of Debt	7,702			7,702	16,098
Transfers To Chapters and Other Projects		144	49	193	306
Increase (Decrease) in Other Current Assets	(11)	(12)		(23)	275
Decrease (Increase) in Other Current Liabilities	229	(57)		172	(500)
Total Resources Used	36,529	529	18,599	55,657	69,060
TRANSFERS:					
Combined From (To) Other Funds	638	484	(1,122)		
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND SHORT-TERM INVESTMENT	$23,259	$ 1,006	$ (753)	$23,512	$ 1,086

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Schedule of Land Activity

For the Year Ended December 31, 1982

Schedule I

NATURAL LAND AREAS HELD FOR CONSERVATION:		
BALANCE JANUARY 1, 1982		$155,408,803
Acquisitions:		
Contributions of Land	$18,946,439	
Cash Paid	5,739,909	
Debt Incurred	3,559,876	
Total Acquisitions		28,246,224
Transfers:		
Land Transferred to Other Agencies	15,559,468	
Natural Land Areas Transferred to Trade Lands	911,100	
Total Transfers		16,470,568
BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 1982		$167,184,459
NATURAL LAND AREAS HELD FOR RESALE TO GOVERNMENT FOR CONSERVATION:		
BALANCE JANUARY 1, 1982		$ 25,930,193
Acquisitions:		
Cash Paid	$ 7,442,552	
Debt Incurred	501,930	
Total Acquisitions		7,944,482
Transfers:		
Land Transferred to Government Agencies	13,285,391	
Land Transferred to Trade Lands	8,500	
Total Transfers		13,293,891
BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 1982		$ 20,580,784
TRADE LANDS:		
BALANCE JANUARY 1, 1982		$ 12,028,567
Acquisitions:		
Contributions	$ 5,383,177	
Cash Paid	2,064,277	
Trade Land Reclassified from Land Areas No Longer Held for Conservation	911,100	
Trade Land Reclassified from Government Resale	8,500	
Total Acquisitions		8,367,054
Transfers:		
Land Sale Dispositions, At Cost		7,263,061
BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 1982		$ 13,132,560

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Schedule of Expenses

For the Year Ended December 31, 1982
(With Comparative Totals for December 31, 1981)
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Schedule II

	Identification	Protection (Land Acquisition)	Stewardship	Fund Raising	Management and Support	Total 1982	Total 1981
Payroll and Benefits	$1,458	$2,470	$2,450	$1,946	$587	$ 8,911	$ 7,126
Special Services	84	145	123	45	5	402	77
Recruitment	4	9	11	8	2	34	29
Moving	14	27	35	30	8	114	35
Telephone	65	207	145	105	26	548	388
Meetings and Travel	171	548	359	246	64	1,388	1,111
Office and Postage	191	381	430	300	75	1,377	1,038
Printing	135	359	296	219	53	1,062	1,012
Professional Fees	110	397	172	79	15	773	812
Taxes and Licenses	41	245	68	32	8	394	320
Dues and Subscriptions	2	17	7	4	2	32	14
Interest		1,217				1,217	756
Rent	77	152	183	143	37	592	468
Repairs and Maintenance	11	36	26	19	5	97	111
Insurance	11	32	30	26	8	107	116
Books and Periodicals	8	13	16	10	3	50	43
Preserve Management	27	101	51	31	9	219	234
Data Processing	35	55	76	57	11	234	175
Contributions to Other Organizations and Other Acquisition Costs	33	933	51	22	3	1,042	1,037
Advertising	15	58	44	30	9	156	40
Research and Survey	83	329	145	81	19	657	569
Depreciation and Amortization	14	27	32	28	11	112	58
Other	19	134	58	34	5	250	169
Total	$2,608	$7,892	$4,808	$3,495	$965	$19,768	$15,738

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 1982

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
This report classifies assets, liabilities and fund balances as unrestricted or restricted according to the intent of the donor.

Recognition of Revenues and Expenditures:
The Conservancy records expenses when incurred. Revenues are recorded when received, except as follows:

Operating Funds:
Unrestricted deferred income represents unexpended contributions designated by management for specific purposes. Restricted deferred income represents unexpended contributions restricted by the donor for the maintenance of state offices, preserves and programs. These contributions are reflected in income as the designated expenses are incurred.

Land Acquisition Funds:
Unrestricted deferred income represents the portion of land donated to the Conservancy and held for resale to the government and proceeds received in excess of expenditures incurred on transferred government projects. Both these amounts are used to finance future government projects, and to provide income to the general fund in the form of overhead recovery from government projects. The gift portion of trade lands is also included in unrestricted deferred income. See Note 7.

Restricted deferred income represents proceeds received for future acquisition. These funds are reported as capital additions when they are used for their indicated purpose.

Capital Additions, Land Acquisition Funds:
Land Preservation Fund:
Capital contributions to the Land Preservation Fund are reported in the restricted Land Acquisition Fund.

Natural Area Land:
Natural area land is recorded at its appraised value or cost. Parcels of land with restrictive covenants in the deed are reflected as restricted assets. All land held for resale to the government is reported as an unrestricted asset.

Trade Lands:
Trade lands represent real property determined to have no ecological value. They are acquired by gift or by purchase as a necessary adjunct to the acquisition of ecologically important lands. They are recorded at their appraised value or cost. These parcels are sold to provide funds for the protection of natural land areas held for conservation.

Operating Funds:
Furniture and Equipment:
Furniture and equipment is recorded at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets which range from four to seven years.

Employee Retirement Plan:
The Conservancy has a non-contributory pension plan covering substantially all employees. Costs are accrued based on actuarial computations providing benefits for years of service and compensation. See Note 6.

Income Taxes:
The Conservancy is a non-profit organization exempt from income taxes under Section 501(c)3 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Endowment Funds:
The Natural Area Endowment Funds provide income for the maintenance and management of the Conservancy's preserves. Income derived from the Guarantee and Income Fund is used for the general purposes of the Conservancy.

Note 1. Cash and Short-Term Investments, Long-Term Debt

	Current	Long-Term	Total
	(In Thousands of Dollars)		
Land Acquisition Funds:			
Unsecured Debt	$ —	$3,000	$ 3,000
Notes Payable on Land No Longer Held	543	819	1,362
Loans and Mortgages Payable on Natural Land Areas Held for Conservation, secured by Land with a Value of $7,802	938	1,189	2,127
Loans and Mortgages Payable on Natural Land Areas Held for Resale to Government for Conservation, secured by Land with a Value of $7,337	1,894	1,979	3,873
Loans and Mortgages Payable on Trade Lands, secured by Land with a Value of $35	18	—	18
Total Land Acquisition Funds	$3,393	$6,987	$10,380

The weighted average interest rate for all long-term debt is 6.18% per annum. Included in notes payable on land no longer held is a note totalling $320,280 secured by a certificate of deposit of $470,000. Interest is payable quarterly with the entire principal due on August 15, 1984.

Note 1. Continued

Maturities of long-term debt by fiscal years is as follows (in thousands):

1983	$3,393
1984	2,636
1985	3,673
1986	290
1987	87
1988 and Later	301
	$10,380

Cash and short-term investments in the land acquisition funds are held solely for the purchase of new parcels of land.

Note 2. Investments

Marketable securities in the endowment funds are in a pooled investment fund and are reflected at the lower of cost or market. Market value as of December 31, 1982 was $16,550,450.

The carrying value of investments by fund at December 31, 1982 was as follows:

	Land Acquisition Funds	Operating Fund	Endowment Fund	Total
	(In Thousands of Dollars)			
Notes Receivable	$ 4,061	$ 131	$ —	$ 4,192
Real Estate Investment	—	—	420	420
Corporate Stocks, Bonds and U.S. Obligations	—	—	14,176	14,176
Trade Lands (Schedule I)	13,133	—	—	13,133
Total	$17,194	$ 131	$14,596	$31,921

Note 3. Natural Areas (Land) Held for Resale to Government for Conservation

Properties so designated are purchased with the express intention of resale to government agencies; all costs are capitalized. Certain properties secure mortgages totalling $3,873,793 ($5,251,594 as of December 31, 1981).

Note 4. Changes in Restricted Deferred Income

	Designated for Future Acquisitions	Operating Funds
Balance January 1, 1982	$17,058,323	$ 2,454,668
Additions:		
Contributions	16,171,656	9,009,216
Investment Income	1,535,110	327,659
	17,706,766	9,336,875
Deductions:		
Funds Expended During the Year	7,373,029	7,997,721
Balance December 31, 1982	$27,392,060	$ 3,793,822

Included in restricted deferred income designated for future acquisition are proceeds from trade land sales and advances for trade land purchases.

Note 5. Commitments

The Conservancy is obligated on leases for its national and regional offices and conservation lands. The leases expire at various dates over the next nine years. The total monthly rental is $36,879. The minimum annual commitments are as follows:

1983	$379,623
1984	140,275
1985	86,825
1986	28,075
1987	20,880
1988-1991	26,845
	$682,523

The Conservancy has a verbal agreement covering a compensating balance arrangement on a total line of credit of $8,000,000. There was no outstanding balance as of December 31, 1982 and December 31, 1981. Withdrawal of the compensating balance is not legally restricted.

Note 6. Retirement Plan

Pension expense for 1982 was $342,817. The Conservancy's annual contribution to the plan equals the amount accrued for pension expense. The accumulated plan benefits and plan net assets available as of February 1, 1982 are shown below:

Actuarial Present Value of Accumulated Plan Benefits:	
Vested	$ 430,395
Nonvested	173,165
	$ 603,560
Net Assets Available for Benefits	$1,017,958

The assumed rate of return used in determining the actuarial present value of accumulated plan benefits was 6½% compounded annually. There are no unfunded past service costs.

Note 7. Change in Accounting Methods

Endowment Fund:

Effective January 1, 1982 the Conservancy has changed its method of accounting for marketable securities in the endowment fund from the market value method to the lower of cost or market value method. Further, investment income and realized and unrealized gains or losses are no longer allocated by the market value unit method. The cumulative effect of the accounting change is included in net realized investment gains and losses and increased total capital additions by $313,553 in 1982. These accounting and policy changes have been made to assist preserve managers in their budgeting processes.

Trade Lands and Government Projects:

To be consistent in recording contributions received for future acquisitions, the Conservancy has changed its method of recording the gift portion of trade lands and government projects. Formerly they were treated as capital additions to the unrestricted land acquisition

fund. They are now treated as unrestricted deferred income in the land acquisition fund. The following have been restated to reflect this change (in thousands):

	As Previously Reported	Adjustment	Restatement
December 31, 1980, Fund Balance ...	$175,426	$ (10,042)	$165,384
Capital Additions:			
Land Acquisition .	9,539	(87)	9,452
Contribution of Land	16,840	(2,065)	14,775
Unrestricted Deferred Income in the Land Acquisition Fund .	534	12,194	12,728
		$ —	

Note 8. Grants to the Conservancy

Grants have been authorized by private foundations for the support of specific objectives of the Conservancy. Grant funds are restricted by donors as to their appropriate uses for land acquisition, preserve management or program management.

The receipt of grant funds by the Conservancy extends over several years. In many cases matching funds are required.

The Conservancy's policy is to record all grants when they are received as deferred income. Grants totalling $42,614,000 are to be received in the following years (in thousands):

1983	$16,274
1984	11,473
1985	9,867
1986	5,000
	$42,614

Auditors' Report

Board of Governors
The Nature Conservancy
Arlington, Virginia

Gentlemen:

We have examined the balance sheet of The Nature Conservancy as of December 31, 1982, and the related statements of operations and changes in fund balances, and changes in financial position for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of The Nature Conservancy as of December 31, 1982, the changes in its fund balances, the results of its operations, and changes in financial position for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis after restatement for the changes with which we concur, in the method of accounting for marketable securities in the endowment fund and the method of accounting of trade lands and government project gifts as described in Note 7 to the financial statements.

Respectfully submitted,

Kaufman, Davis, Ruebelmann, Posner & Kurtz

KAUFMAN, DAVIS, RUEBELMANN, POSNER & KURTZ
Certified Public Accountants
Washington, D.C.

March 11, 1983

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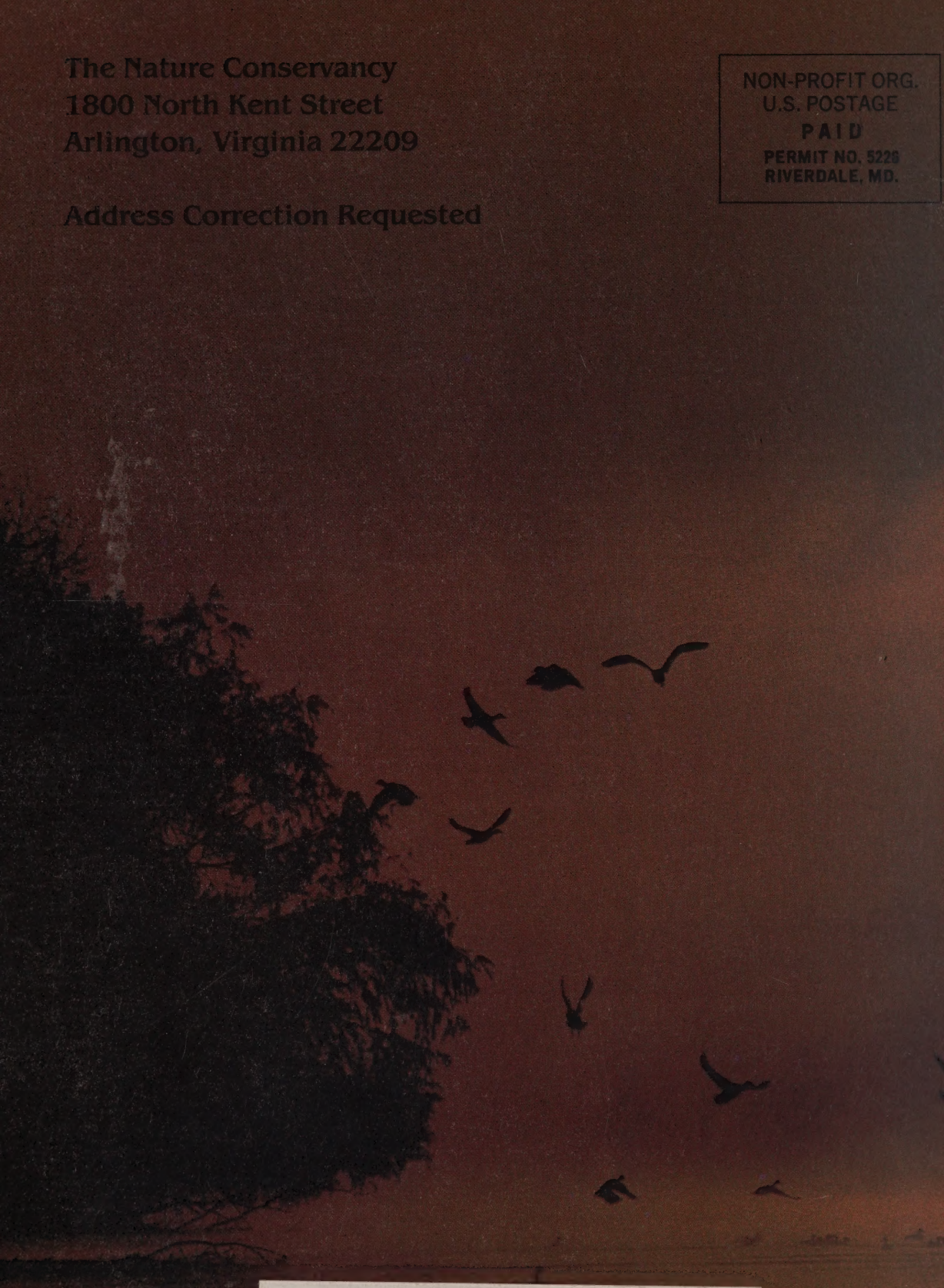

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